PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,515.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5-30 P.M.				
12th Sept.	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		7911
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	
10th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6529
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence by the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9921		
T. 13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th ,,	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. ,,
ORANIEN	4,143	Magnou	26th Nov. ,,
NWRA	5,838	Schmitz	24th Dec ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	19th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	16th Apr. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS are made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NWRA	5838	Schmitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. ,,

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	16th Oct. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 381	Rs. 161
Return tickets available two years	,, 900	,, 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedemo	17th Oct. 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to HINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

Rs. 89, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—viâ.
LINGA	2171	Mon 21st Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & Co*
KOLA	1,205	Thurs. 17th Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Manivie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Manivie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Sept. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 15th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,598	P. Radossich	1st October 1908
KORRREA	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	15th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,598	P. Radossich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5899	G. Borgaglian,	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	447	704	353	565	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	,,	40	...	32	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 846 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
B. City of Agra	...	...	Oct. 3	...
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 17	.....	Nov. 10
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	.....	Dec. 5
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Dec. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14 1909	.....	1909 Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 19	.....	Feb. 3

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS &

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468 244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... ,, 15,059,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anting-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dairy)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsuruga
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryoten (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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POONA RACES-1908.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

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GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.	Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 115.
GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.	Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

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W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

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Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired virility, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hom. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be take., against persons pirating.

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MEDICAL INSTITUTE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, Corporation Square, Leeds.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO. LTD. BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the name of Dr. Strain and Nerve Food, ZAROLDA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

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57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
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HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA From our own Gardens.
COFFEE From our own Plantations.
JAMS From our own Factory.
PICKLES From our own Factory.
BISCUITS From our own Factory.

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25,596 BRANCHES and AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description. Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting. Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

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CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N.Company's s.s. "ASSAYE," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittall, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 12-8 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1908, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 14th September, 1908, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 1st September, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd September to the 12th September 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 26th AUGUST, 1908.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1909.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on Tuesday 13th October, 1908 and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on WEDNESDAY, 14th October, 1908.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

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7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

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Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, sideboard, cupboards, iron safes, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, Old China blue jars, plates, vases, saisums, copper, enamelled and English vases, silver inlaid ornaments and vases, etc.

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Re Padmanabha Anant—Copper and brass utensils, glass cupboard, crockery, lamps, table, etc.

Re Chunilal Jakisondas Jariwala—Glass cupboard, embroidered cap and sari borders, etc.

Re Karimjee Adamji—Velvet ribbons and caps, ribbons, slippers, Filcoile silk, beads, etc.

At 3 p. m.

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1 Rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 French-polished office Shigram.
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Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW with a large garden at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramjee Hall, Tardeo.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1908, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), On account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas Vurjdas, under and by virtue of the power of Sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of October, 1901, the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Salt Batty ground with the Bungalow and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the eastside of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, computed to contain by admeasurement seven thousand five hundred and eighty-eight square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a piece of ground now or formerly belonging to Government, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by the property now or of late Jaggonath Narrenji and on or towards the south by ground previously belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee deceased, but afterwards belonging to Cawasjee Manockjee Mombutiwala; which said piece of land (with other ground adjoining) is registered in the books of the Commissioner of Foras land under Nos. 461 and 462 and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 61 and 62 and is assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3329 (1), Street No. 691, Tardeo Road.

Possession of the property will be given to the purchaser on completion. For printed copies of particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., the Solicitors, for the mortagees, at their office No. 24, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Roay House, Apollo Bunder, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and artistic Mahoganised diningroom, drawingroom and bedroom furniture by Register and Connor Gerard, splendid rich toned ebonised Ibach bondoir piano, specially constructed for India for Rose and Co., old Chinaware, ivory and other valuable table ornaments, windproof lamps, rich glassware and crockery ware, etc., the property of D. R. Dady, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Monday, 21st Instant.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 28th Inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mogul Abdool Haji Ali, consisting of Almira, cupboard, chest of drawers, tables, chairs, bedstead, carpenters' tools, iron tank and other sundries.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2-30 P. M. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the shop at Chakla Street and in the godown at Dhobi Gully, by order of the mortgagees in possession, Hajee Rajunbhoy Jooma and his wife Keserbai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Dharsey Alloo, Valjee Dharsey and Dostmahomed Dharsey, who traded as Valjee Dharsey and Brother, now insolvents, in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of February, 1908, and 10th day of March, 1908, all the stock-in-trade of the mortgagors consisting of—

Chandeliers, candlesticks, large mirrors, flower-baskets, brackets, star globe and table lamps, glass crockery and platedware, cutlery, Kitson lights, chandelier articles, carpets, cushioned sofas and chairs, bentwood chairs, marble-top and teakwood tables, cupboards, screens, bedsteads, etc.

The above, if not sold in one lot, will be sold in separate lots to suit purchasers.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property in Kalachowki or Chinchpoogly Road,

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of September, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property, by order and under instructions of the mortgagee, Mr. Sheriffbhai Khamissa and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Aisabai, window of Haji Mahomed, Moosa Ahmed, Haji Mahomed and Cassum Haji Mahomed, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th day of January, 1907, executed by the above mortgagors in favour of the Mortgagee.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground demised by the writing of the 11th day of September, 1886, containing by admeasurement 421 3-4 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouses standing theron, situate at Kalachowkey Road or Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under E. Ward Nos. 3371 and 3372, Street Nos. 19 and 21 and bounded on the East by the Property of Oomabai, wife of Pundit Ganesh, on the West by the property of Motiram Dayaram, on the North by the passage and on the South by the compound of which said messuage and tenements were formerly and are now in the occupation of the several tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mancharshah and Narmadashankar, Solitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 2, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INLSGSBY'S TRUCKS.

Fitted with Patent Sliding Wheel FOR

COTTON MILLS, FACTORIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, GODOWNS, ETC.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY CASES OF KEROSINE OIL WITH TINS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time), sell by Public Auction, at Belasis Bridge, Pipe Depot.

6784 empty cases of kerosine oil with tins.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to Leopold & Co., in Nawrozji's Street, in the new stone building, next to Belgium Consulate, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture, made to order by Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslauer and others, rich opencarved teapoy and writing table, combination dressing and washhand tables, drawingroom suite in 10 pieces, lined Genoa embossed silk tapestry, Satsuma and Doulton vases, wedge-wood and old English procelain vases and dinner-set, old Chinaware, typewriter, elegant sideboard, rich pictures and oil-painting, artistic design cabinet, electric punkha, Singapore cane chairs, bookcases, rich plated-ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton and Walker and Hall, fish cases, single and double almirahs, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, 1 large Musical box, one nearly new cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., book-cases, Indo perambulator, ice-box, tables, iron and brass bedstead, Ditmar's table and hanging Lamps, very handsome

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS, Parsi Bazaar Street.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER
REGINA PILSENER BRAND.
From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.
Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, R. DITMAR, Bombay.
Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Argyll 2,281 tons Captain G. W. Robinson sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons Captain W. Bishop will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 120 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain W. H. Rathwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt. Hodason, Capt. Barry, Maj. Rickette, Maj. R. E. Tylor, Mr. Tannahill, Mr, Moore, Capt. Penton, Rev. W. W. Castle, Mr. K. B. S. Bodina and 2 others, Mr. G. N. Armson, Messrs Parry Williams, Foulkes, Stevens George Highet Elton and Highet Miss Lloyd, Capt. Elton, and a number of deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell.....R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Seeadler.....Capt.....Meurer .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 11.

Argyll.....2205 Robinson .....Cori Bros & Co
Bahadur.....2986 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenset.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
City of Lucknow2371 Bycek.....K N & Co
Firooz.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Fairport.....2733 Greage.....The Bombay Co
Garscube.....2297 Stowe .....W & A G & Co
Hydra .....831 Lykke..Bangkok...F Campbell & Co
Inchbarra....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirtley Bank....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kirkiee.....2275Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kenley.....2429 Wilson .....
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....W M & Co
Nizam.....2041 Tems .....Turner Morrison & Co
Oceana .....3207 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Oceanien.....2336 Magnenbourneau .....12-9 M M & Co
Shahafum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2726 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co.
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ....2665 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz....2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathelyde ..2842 Cream.....W & A G & Co
Ujina.....3426 Brocq .....Calcutta..... M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 12.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dido	3127	Jackson	Hull	14-9	F Muir & Co
B Clan Macleod	3043	Fisheuden	Chittagong	16-9	F M & Co
C & R Moshtari	1110	Gore	Basseh	20-9	Bo & P S N Co
F Delta	4789	Snow	Shanghai	16-9	P S O Co
H Rahmani	1172	Geddie	Jedda	16-9	B & P S N Co
G Islami	1693	Newby			Bo & P S N Co
H-W Gourland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
M Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26 9	P & O Co
O Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R.S. Ports	24-9	B & P S N Co
P Rahenfels	4629	Probert	K'chi	17 9	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia...4315 Tart ...L'pool 24-9 W & A G & Co
3 D Baldnino.....2 84 Magenzini G nova ..... 15 9 F & R S N Co
4 Ischia.....2481 Belsito ...Shanghai ...F R S N Co
Linga.....951 Kathnick...Karachi .....M M & Co
5 Martin.....2433 Archer.....Genoa.....29-9 T Morrison & Co
12 Assaye.....4395 Daniel.....P & O Co
16 Alavi....2224 Hill.....Jeddah...24-9 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Linga s	Rothwell ...	Karachi, Sept 10
13	Upada s	Stewart	Rangoon Aug 12
	Kolas	Mexon.....	Basreh, Sept 5
	Terrier	Berg	Bangkok Aug 25

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Oceanien s	Magnen	Australia, &c
	Wakameya Maru s	Yamawaki ...	Kobe, &c
	Zoroaster s.....	Wickham ...	Calcutta
	City of Karachi s.	Halley	Karachi
	Argyll s	Robinson.....	Calcutta
	Caledonia s.....	Tocque	London

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—
Steamer Bido, Jackson, for Hull via Karachi.
Goalpara, Bishop, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The steamer Assaye for China, &c., began to load on Saturday.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
4	Norfolk	Calcutta
5	Clan Maclaren	Coast
8	Jaffa	Negapatam
	Palamcotta	Rangoon
	Crosby Hall	Coast
9	Thongwa	Straits
10	Landaura	Bombay

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9	Names	From
Masbona	H D Tarver	Singapore
Liedenfels	G Kerneweg	.....
Palawan	C R Longden	London
Clan MacFarlane	W H Price	Madras
Overdale	J White	.....
Gilavale	E Sceraf	.....

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10		
Alcana	D Morgan	Karachi
Molfkefels	K Schwarz	Hamburg
M Bacquehem	E Sebrich	A Ports
Blackwell	T W Scurr	Dundee

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line steamer City of Manchester arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of 11th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goleonda left Portsaid on the morning of 11th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 10th instant.

B I S N Co s steamer Matiana left London on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

P and O S N Co's steamer Himalaya arrived Plymouth on the morning of 12th instant.

The Florio and Rubatino Co's steamer Capri from Hongkong left for Singapore on the 12th instant.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.
ADEN SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURE.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
July 9	H. M. S. Din (Port Gun Boat)	Sea		
Aug 5	Tuna	Perim		
13	R. N. Colonna	Ras Alula		
15	H.M. S. Prosperpine	Colombo	1	Berbera
21	Clifton Hall	Cardiff		
28	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Berbera	3	Do
	Brazilian Republican Cruiser Benzamin Constant	Hongkong	2	Suez
29	Sk. Berkhud	Perim	1	Perim
	Falcon	Somali Coast	31	Somali Coast
	Woodcock	Hodeidah		Hodeidah
30	U S S Alabama	Colombo		New York
	U S S Maine	do		Do
	H N Elba	Mussawa		
	Gisela	Colombo	30	Trieste
	Africa	Perim	3	Somali Coast
	Missir	Red Sea Ports	1	Red Sea Ports
	Britania	London	30	Sydney
	Clan Cumming	Bimliputtam		London
	Herzog	Durban	31	Hamburg
31	Shire	Batavia	1	Barrow in Furness.
	Olaf Mackinnon	Mormugao		
	Mozaffri	Jeddah		
Sept 1	Soharnhorst	Yokohama	1	Hamburg
	Meyun	Perim	2	Perim
2	Binger	D'Jibouti		D'Jibouti
	Flavio Gioia	Mussawa	2	Mussowa
	Wissmann	Muscat		
	Kurdistan	Barry	4	Persian Gulf
3	Culna	London	3	Bombay
	Marmora	Bombay		London
	Corinthia	Sourabaya		Port Said F O
4	Euphart	Odessa	4	Persian Gulf
	Hillgleen	Java		Port Said F O
	Oceanien	Marseilles	5	Sydney v Boy
	Nubia	Yokohama		London
	Falcon	Berbera	4	Berbera
	Madura	Zanzibar		
5	Borderer	Sourabaya	5	Delaware B.W
	R.T.M.S. Dalhousie	Berbera		
	Golconda	Calcutta	5	London
	Natal	Marseilles	6	Mauritius

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th September.

402.—Detail for the week ending 19th Instant:—
To-day Monday 14th instant—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.
"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.
Tuesday, 15th Inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.
"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.
Wednesday, 16th Inst.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a m.
"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.
Thursday, 17th Inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Friday, 18th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress.—Mufti.
Saturday, 19th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Par de ground at 7-30 a.m.
403.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.
404.—Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.
The following extracts are published for information:—
The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908.
No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.
The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.
405.—Transfer No. 6008 Cadet J Rodrigues is transferred from "K" to "G" Coy. with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KEMP—September 12, at Malabar Hill, Bombay Norma Ethel Mackintyre, the dearly loved baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Kemp, aged 14 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STIRLING—August 28, at Maymyo, Upper Burma, the wife of Captain G. M. H. Stirling, D. S. O., 1st Battn. Essex Regt., of a daughter.

BURKITT—September 6, at Wyke, Dalhousie, the wife of W. J. D. Burkitt, C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—September 5, at St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi, of enteric fever, Agatha Mary Allen, of St Elizabeth's Hospital, Karsal daughter of Rev. F. C. Allen, of Hardwicke Rectory, Aylesbury.

BARTELS—September 6, at Nandelur, James Fredrick Keyes, Loco Foreman, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, aged 54 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

EVERYBODY IS TALKING
ABOUT AND TAKING
EVERYBODY'S TONIC,
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.
THEY SUPERSEDE
QUININE,
Tone up the whole system, prevent and cure Cold and Fever, and are harmless to the most delicate constitution.
3000 boxes sold since our machines arrived.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence
Re. 1 per box of 100 delivered anywhere in India.
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 6h. 26m; Sun sets 6h. 43m.; High water, 1-46m., 1-52s.; Low water, 7-35m., 7-56s.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage ground.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Sept. 17th, Last Quarter, 4h. 3-4m. p.m.; Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h.29-4m. p.m.; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, September 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.; High water, 2-35m., 2-33s.; Low water, 8-20m., 8-38s.

Wednesday, September 16.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 41m.; High water, 3-27m, 3-15s; Low water, 9-10m., 9-24s.

Thursday, September 17.—Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis, Bombay Gymkhana ground. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 4 26m., 4-2s. Low water, 10-10m., 10-21s.

Friday, September 18.—Triangular matches, Presidency vs. Parsis. Empire Theatre, Variety Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets 6h. 39m.: High water, 3-48m. 5-8s. Low water 0-22m., 11-42s.

Saturday, September 19.—Triangular Matches Presidency vs. Parsis. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m. ; High water, 7-39m., 7-12s. Low water, 2-3s.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram arrived in Bombay on Friday from Lucknow, and has put up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road, and H. H. the Maharaja of Jeselmere left Bombay on Friday for Jeselmere.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Hindu girl, aged six, living in a room on the fourth floor of a house in Mody Street, was leaning out of a window and calling her father, who was in the street below, when she overbalanced hereself and fell on the road. She sustained serious injuries, which proved fatal.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

ON Saturday morning a fire broke out in a building in Abdul Rehman Street. The locality being densely-populated, the news of the outbreak caused great excitement. The house in which the fire had broken out belonged to one Haji Jan Mahomed Latiff, who kept a shop there for the sale of clocks, watches, cutlery and fancy goods. The fire-brigade soon turned up and extinguished the fire. The damage caused is estimated at about Rs. 7,000.

A fire broke out on Friday night in the cabin of the Phonix Cinematograph, situated on the ground floor of Messrs. Phillips and Company's building at Byculla. The manual engine from Sankli Tank Fire Brigade Station arrived and extinguished the fire. The cause of the fire is attributed to the ignition of carben, which caused a flame and set the films near by on fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500.

OUR Rome correspondent states that two prisoners sentenced to hard labour for murder were being transferred by railway from Florence to Bologna, when they suddenly attacked their escort of carabiniers. The guards assisted the escort to keep the prisoners under some sort of control, but on the train's arrival at Bologna firemen were summoned, who played powerful steam pumps on the prisoners, and so succeeded in calming them.

HIGH COURT.

INGRATITUDE AND REVENGE.

Novel Mode of Punishment.

Raghia Yadu Mahar was convicted by Mr. F. J. Varley, Acting Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of the murder of Nagia, the only young son of his uncle Naria, on the 3rd June last, at Yeli, taluka Shevgaon, and was sentenced to death. An appeal preferred by the accused has been disposed of by the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton in the Bombay High Court. Mr. S. R. Gokhale appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared from the evidense that when Naira, the uncle, a grey-haired man, who had absconded since the murder, and had not yet been found, was poor and in a distressed condition, the accused pitied him, brought him to his house, gave him food and shelter, paid him much regard as an elder of the family, and after keeping him for some time, made arrangements for his up-keep in another house. While uncle Naria was in the house, the accused's wife Siti honoured him as her husband's uncle; but as Naria grew fonder of and familiar with Siti day after day, the accused was alarmed, and he packed her off to her parents' house in order to hide her disgrace. Mahars of the village, however, soon began to talk of this suspicious affair. Matters grew serious, when the accused was informed that his uncle had gone to the house of his parents-in-law, and thence taken away his young wife. Incensed at the scandal thus put upon his good name by a man whom he had laid under deep obligations when he was in distress, and who had ill-requited him by becoming the principal means of breaking up his house, he resolved upon revenge and set out in quest of the betrayer with the determination to destroy his family line. Arrived at Yeli, he found Nagia, the uncle's son. He took up a heavy "patta," or curry-stone, and flung it with force on the head of Nagia, breaking his skull. Picking up a scythe, which was lying about at the time, he ripped open the belly of the boy, and inflicted other injuries, in the most brutal manner. This was because the body was showing some faint signs of life. Unappeased by this savage assault, he again picked up the scythe, and further smashed the broken skull. Then he took his way towards the fields, with the view of returning home. Soon after he left the hut an alarm was raised, and a party of Mahars was organised for pursuit and capture. On seeing him, the members of the party shouted out to him, and challenged him. They flung stones at him, but he did the same in return. Ultimately he was overtaken, captured, and made over to the village authorities. In this case, the accused had made three confessions: one before the Second Class Magistrate, another before the committing Magistrate, and the third before the Sessions Judge. In all these he adhered to his acceptance of the responsibility for the commission of the murder: he never once attempted to exculpate himself from it. To the Sessions Judge he said, "It was a matter of honour; what else could I have done?" The assessors recommended him to the Court's mercy, on the ground that in view of what had occurred previously to the murder a far more lenient view required to be taken of the accused's offence than the one which should have been taken had there been no such redeeming features.

The Sessions Judge remarked that the accused's feeling might have been of revenge; but his victim was a mistaken one, and innocent withal. Extirpating uncle Naria's family male-line was the idea prevalent in his mind; he must have thought over, and brooded over this malevolent and diabolical plan. While recommending the accused to mercy, the assessors had not set forth any extenuating circumstances on which their recommendation could be acted upon. Exercise of clemency was no doubt pleasant; but a Court charged with the administration of criminal justice had to look to justification for mercy. In fact, mercy was a privilege for Courts of higher jurisdiction. The apparent inconsistency of the accused's action in killing an innocent boy in the room of the real culprit, who, he thought, had conspired in wounding his honour, was explanable by means of a similar case the Sessions Judge had come across in Sholapur. Dispute was keen beetween two persons regarding a piece of land, and rage was at its height. One of them killed the only son of the other before the eyes of his father, savagely remarking that this was the way to inflict a life-long misery on his antagonist by the extinction of the male line in his family. The accused in this case had worked on similar lines by killing Nagia, in order to render the unfortunate father Naria wretched for life. Murder was not done by the accused on the impulse of the moment; his method argued of calculation and deliberation. He was sentenced to death.

This sentence was confirmed by their lordships, and the accused's appeal was dismissed.

THE French coach-builders have invited the members of the Institute of British Carriage Manufacturers to hold their annual autumnal meeting in Paris in September next, and the invitation has been accepted. About one hundred members of the carriage building trade will leave London on Saturday, September 5, and spend four days in Paris. The French coach-builders and several leading motor manufacturers are throwing their works open for the inspection of the visitors. The arrangements are being carried out by Mr. H. E. Perrin, the secretary of the Institute of British Carriage Manufacturers.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The pressure changes, wind directions and the decrease of rainfall in North-East India indicate that an area of low pressure may be formed over the Bay.

Rain has increased in Burma, being general on the coast and local in the interior; but in Eastern Bengal and Assam there has been only local rain.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is extremely weak. Not only has it given no rain, except a few isolated falls, but clouds have decreased in the whole of its field.

Skies are clear over the greater part of North-West India, of the Gangetic Plain and generally lightly clouded in the rest of the country.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy, three inches; Diamond Island, Akyab and Silchar, four; Dibrugarh, one; Cherrapoonjee three; Cuttack, one and-a-half inches.

Humidity is generally normal; temperature is normal or in defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and local rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Orissa, South India and on the North Madras Coast.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

A shallow depression forming off the Circars Coast has been the cause of rain in the Coast districts from Akyab to Cuttack. The Bay monsoon also has given nearly general rain on the Coast and local rain in Upper Burma and Assam. The Arabian Sea monsoon occasioned showers in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Madras, the Deccan and South India, and a considerable increase of cloud in the Peninsula, where skies are now moderately to heavily overcast. Skies are clear over almost the whole of North-West India and the Gangetic Plain.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Minbu and Silchar two inches; Dhubri and Burdwan one-and-half; Chittagong, Cuttack, Sambalpur and Nagpur one-and-half; and Bangalore and Kodaikanal three-quarters.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Orissa and in Hyderabad: and local rain in Burma, Assam, Deltaic Bengal and South India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Santa-Cruz	Byculla	Colaba.	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	66·34	63·01	62·49	47·46
Sunday, 13th September....	0·06	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total.....	66·40	63·01	62·49	47·46
Up to same date last year...	91·75	96·18	99·67	99·39

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 13.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·01	58·52	46·49	87·87
	September 13.			
	0·15	58·67	46·57	89·95

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (11th)	95·1	82·6	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	0·00
Muskat (11th)	96·3	79·5	...	0·00
Multan	98·4	65·6	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	93·4	72·2	0·10	43·03
Lahore	96·3	77·6	...	30·40
Sirsa	92·5	73·5	...	21·04
Ambala	91·7	75·7	0·20	17·00
Delhi	93·0	76·0	...	37·70
Agra	92·3	75·5	...	32·85
Mainpuri	90·5	70·9	...	24·78
Jhansi	93·9	76·0	...	24·61
Cawnpore	93·6	78·5	...	32·40
Allahabad	100·1	77·3	...	32·44
Jacobabad	98·0	76·5	0·01	2·80
Karachi	86·4	73·2	...	5·61
Ajmer	91·2	70·1	...	33·11
Jaipur	88·5	75·1	...	35·01
Kotah	90·1	72·0	...	39·62
Bhuj	85·3	75·2	...	11·15
Dwarka	80·7	76·3	...	13·35
Veraval	92·4	74·7	...	21·13
Rajkot	96·6	79·5	...	17·63
Bhavnagar Para	86·6	76·1	...	23·44
Surat	89·6	75·7	...	43·84
Ahmedabad	90·8	72·4	...	32·51
Deesa	86·0	70·8	...	37·41
Neemuch	82·6	70·1	...	24·01
Indore	85·0	73·8	0·04	24·13
Jubbulpore	85·1	74·0	0·16	57·22
Sangor	86·6	73·4	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	86·7	74·1	...	35·16
Khandwa	88·7	74·6	...	18·61
Akola	86·3	74·3	...	29·42
Amraoti	89·6	74·6	0·15	25·96
Nagpur	89·5	75·0	0·04	44·92
Chanda	87·2	74·6	0·30	52·45
Raipur	85·3	77·6	0·02	43·00
Bombay	84·8	74·4	0·01	47·42
Ratnagiri	83·5	74·7	...	74·67
Mormugao	83·8	...	...	101·33
Kolwar	87·4	67·1	...	130·35
Malegaon	84·4	68·0	...	10·18
Ahmednagar	86·0	64·8	...	10·70
Poona	86·3	70·9	...	12·81
Sholapur	84·2	69·2	...	15·33
Bijapur	80·3	69·1	...	5·78
Belgaum	84·2	68·2	...	51·03
Aurangabad	88·9	73·7	...	16·05
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·3	73·7	...	36·76
Hyderabad	83·2	74·4	...	17·73
Mangalore	81·3	74·1	...	138·29
Calicut	82·7	75·3	0·22	88·37
Cochin	84·5	76·0	0·13	71·04
Colombo	94·3	77·1	0·21	8·47
Masulipatam	87·0	74·3	...	14·56
Bellary	88·7	70·6	...	3·33
Cuddapah	88·5	78·5	...	8·57
Madras	92·3	66·8	0·05	9·64
Bangalore	87·4	70·8	...	8·25
Coimbatore	90·1	75·3	...	2·56
Trichinopoly	88·4	74·5	...	10·74
Negapatam				10·22

In column wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·03 (66·37); G. T. H.=0·00 (63·01); St. G. H.=0·00 (62·49); C. P. = 0·02 (47·42).

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi has had 0·20inch of rain and Lahore a light fall. Skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Delhi but is either equal to or above the average over the rest of the division. Day temperature is lower than usual in the north and normal elsewhere; night temperature continues low at Rawalpindi. Winds are easterly at Lahore and westerly to north-westerly at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has decreased and is now normal or in defect. Temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Heavy cloud persists in lower Sind but elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in Rajputana and has increased in Sind, being now in excess at Jacobabad. Temperature is practically normal. Winds are east-south-easterly at Jacobabad and westerly or north-westerly at the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and parts of Kathiawar and West Central India and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are west-south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has again been local but the only amount of importance is 0·30inch at Raipur. Skies remain moderatly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are west-south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen in Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast, but it has risen over the rest of the reporting area. These changes leave an area of high pressure across the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been light and isolated.

A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces and in Malabar.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 12th September was 29·893 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE SUGGESTED NAVAL LOAN.

"SINCE I took control of the "Observer" in the beginning of the year," writes Mr. Garvin, in the "Evening News," "I have emphatically advocated the need for a naval programme that would extend over a number of years, and restore to this country the initiave in shipbuilding. Our present uncertainty is unsatisfactory to Pacificists and everyone else.

"Relying on our power of more rapid construction we allowed Germany to enter on her programme. We 'saw her,' and went one better. She had the initiative. We followed by small increases. The Germans were never brought face to face with the logic of their own policy, and there was a great danger that the people of this country would miss the real meaning of the situation.

TO IMPRESS THE GERMANS.

"From the first I pointed out there would have to be a sharp and unmistakable change if we were to impress the European situation on the German mind.

"So long as the Germans could make the increase in their naval expenditure gradually, they could stand the cost to any extent. They would not feel the pinch, and there would be no chance of a cessation in the competition. But if they were suddenly confronted by a great programme adopted by this country, as decisive as the programmes they had brought in, then three things would happen:—

"1. They would realise the gravity of the contest;

2. Their financial system would be in danger of dislocation; and

3. This country would recover what may be called the naval initiative in time of peace.

"For these reasons I insisted that a new Naval Defence Act—financed, if need be, by loan—would be the best means of meeting the difficulty. It is right to say that this view was also expressed by Mr. Arnold Forster in the House of Commons."

AGAINST A LOAN.

Against this the "Nation" asks:

"What purpose a loan would serve save that of depreciating Consols that sorely tried security and of alarming and irritating the Liberal Party, we are at a loss to imagine. It would certainly take the Naval Estimates from the view of Parliament at the moment when it is most necessary to keep them under criticism. It must enhance the power of the expert and diminish the power of the people. It is not Governments that save us from war, even a thoroughly peaceful Government like our own. Governments are not all-powerful. In this country they are subject to the fear of the military and naval adviser who threatens resignation when his advice is not followed, and they require, therefore, the constant check which public opinion supplies.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SAYING.

"Mr. Churchill well said at Swansea recently that he believed in the 'essential goodness of great peoples.' Certainly it is the fact that simple, unsophisticated folk, who work for their daily bread, and who in all countries have a quarrel, not with neighbouring workers, but with the order of society in their own land, are, if they are truthfully informed, the enemies of war. It is on this force, outside and often hostile to Governments, that the friends of peace must rely, and it will never do to shut off from their representatives the power of challenging the war budgets."

To illustrate the best method of cultivating small agricultural holdings over an acre of space in the Ideal Home Exhibition, to be held at Olympia in October, will be set apart as a homestead, and on this the new system of French gardening under glass cloches will be shown by an expert. Bee-keeping, poultry-rearing, cider-making and fruit-preserving will form part of the scheme. There will also be a real model cottage, with lawns and flower beds

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

CHECKING MALARIA.

THE "PIONEER":—Attention has been frequently called to the heavy mortality from malarial fever in Bengal and to the necessity for remedial measures to check the disease. The report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1907 shows that no improvement took place in that year, in fact, the number of deaths rose by nearly 40,000. The population of the Province is put at just over 50 1/2 millions, and the mortality from all causes was 1,906,000. Out of this total the deaths from fever were 1,171,540, an appalling figure considerably above the quinquennial mean. The Birbhum district in the Burdwan division suffered most, Palamau, Nadia, Monghyr and Murshidabad coming next in order. Regarding Birbhum the Civil Surgeon states that both malignant and benign tertian fever prevailed with epidemic intensity, village after village being attacked until the whole district was affected, the higher mortality being due to the greater debility of the people from three years of continued high prices of articles of food. The year 1906 had been an unhealthy one, and the vital forces of the people were lowered, with the result that the resistance offered to attacks of fever in 1907, was less than usual. It is in villages rather than in great towns that the disease works most havoc, the insanitary surroundings of the rural population being mainly responsible for this. But towns occasionally suffer severely, and Murshidabad may be quoted as a case in point. For three years the town has been fever-stricken, the mortality having risen to 46 per 1,000. The Civil Surgeon blames the railway authorities for the rise in the death-rate. He states that here as elsewhere they have been guilty of taking absolutely no means of draining the pits and hollows by the side of the embankment of the new line, and he is convinced that in such a malarious neighbourhood this had led to increased unhealthiness. This kind of complaint against railway engineers is one of old standing and it is unfortunately sometimes only too well-founded. In the past they have built great embankments which have interfered with the natural drainage of certain tracts, and their borrow-pits have been left unfilled, thus providing breeding-places for the anopheles mosquito. It would seem that the time has come when the Government of India should issue stringent orders which will check this negligence in districts that are known to be malarious. The expenditure on construction works may be slightly raised, but the public health will benefit. As to the remedial measures generally that have been adopted in Bengal, anti-malarial operations have been systematically carried out in some districts, and good results seem to have been gained. The plan adopted is to fill up hollows and depressions where stagnant water accumulates, to cut away jungle growth near villages, to treat foul tanks with kerosine oil, and to improve the local drainage. Instructions were also issued to all municipalities to do their best to lessen the incidence of malarial fever, and in some cases reports have been received notifying a diminution both in fever and mosquitoes. The Drainage Committee, which met towards the close of 1900, made certain practical recommendations which are being given effect to, and a medical officer is carrying out continuous investigation during each fever season. He is specially instructed to ascertain the extent of malarial fever and the conditions governing the distribution of the disease. Other measures include the deputation of hospital assistants to distribute medical aid; the creation of local bodies with the power to enforce sanitation; and the formation of a special engineering division to examine the drainage of specified areas. The value of quinine as a prophylactic is also to be made more widely known. This campaign against malaria will have to be extended over many years before any permanent results are secured; but by slow degrees some of the worst tracts should show an improvement. Such simple measures as the filling-up of pits and hollows, and the free use of kerosine, should win the co-operation of villagers; and municipalities should be able to do much in this direction. In Bengal the use of quinine does not appear to be popular, as less than 23,000 parcels are sold annually, each parcel containing 102 seven-grain packets, costing only a pice. Efforts should be made to extend these sales, and it is here that the municipal authorities can give valuable assistance. Drainage work and jungle-clearing must be a slow process, and hence the necessity for providing the people with a drug which will save them in a measure from malaria.

BENGAL CATTLE.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, is doing good work in the investigation of the various problems connected with the advancement of Indian Agriculture. Among the most pressing of these problems is the improvement of the various breeds of cattle. That India can produce cattle of magnificent size and strength will be evident from a glance at selected specimens of the Nellore strain or at such beautiful creatures as those bred by the late principal of the College of Science at Poona. In general, however, the Indian cattle are poor wanting in bone substance, scanty milkers, and of low value as draught animals. This is not to be wondered at when the circumstances of their breeding and keeping are taken into account. There is very little effort as a rule to keep strains pure. The qualities to be brought out by judicious breeding are ignored, there is no effort to raise the standard either of quality and quantity of milk or of draught power. The breeds are generally stunted by overwork and underfeeding. The treatment of calves is vicious in the extreme. They are starved and stunted and have no possible chance of developing into vigorous well-grown animals. The improper methods adopted in dealing with live stock arise from the ignorance and short-sighted frugality (in some cases possibly absolute poverty) of the cultivators. The greatest interests therefore attaches to the work now being done at Pusa under the skilled superintendence of Mr. Shearer, the expert recruited in 1904. In the last number of the "Agricultural Journal" this gentleman has an article well worth perusal by all who take any interest in Indian cattle. Mr. Shearer points out that from the point of view of climate and of agriculture, Bengal may be said to be divided into three main tracts: (1) Lower Bengal, (2) Behar, and (3) Chota Nagpur and the hilly portions of Orissa. The conditions in the latter tract are in every way widely divergent from those in the rest of the province, and in this article only Lower Bengal and Behar come under review. Speaking generally, in both these regions the soil is extremely fertile and the rainfall is usually plentiful or sufficient. The cultivation is consequently of an intensive character. In Lower Bengal, where the rainfall is heavy and well distributed over the year, wet crops, such as paddy and jute, are principally grown. In Behar, with a lighter rainfall, paddy is usually confined, except where there is canal irrigation, as in Shahabad to the lower lying lands, but a great variety of dry crops is grown, much of the land ordinarily bearing both a kharif and a rabi crop in the same year. The population which is almost wholly agricultural is very dense, often exceeding 1,000 to the square mile. In this country the common experience is, that the quality of the cattle varies inversely with the intensiveness of the cultivation, and hence it is hardly surprising that Bengal cattle are the worst in India. It is almost entirely a question of food supply. For many generations the cattle have been consistently starved, and the result is seen in the degenerate specimens existing to-day. Over the greater portion of the Bengal plains, grazing is very limited. In most of Behar, and still more in Lower Bengal, grazing supplies only an infinetesimal portion of the food required by the enormous numbers of cattle. The remainder is very inadequately supplied from the fodder available from the field crops. In Behar the average cultivator's bullock is a starved, stunted, weedy-looking beast. It is active but quite incapable of hard or prolonged work. The tillage implements are of the lightest character and only the easy working nature of the soil makes decent cultivation at all possible. Even, as it is, by better tillage alone, Behar could probably be made to yield fifty per cent. better crops. The cows are worse comparatively than the bullocks, for the latter have the first call on the food supply. They usually yield a negligible quantity of milk, and the young stock, especially the young female stock, are consequently starved from the beginning. In Lower Bengal we find the same state of things, only in a more intensified degree. The cattle are probably of the same stock originally as those in Behar, but they have become still more diminutive and tillage implements have been reduced in size correspondingly. The Bengal Government has recognised the necessity of doing something to remedy this state of affairs, and within the last few years herds of selected cows have been established at Siripur, and by arrangement with the Government of India, at Pusa, for the purpose of breeding bulls of a superior type for distribution in the province. The cows for these herds have been selected by the Bengal Civil Veterinary Department from the Shahhabad districts chiefly. The object is to produce compact, well-built bulls with good bone, but not too large since they will have to mate with small cows. The cows have not been selected for their milking powers. The sole object at present is to produce bulls which will beget better work cattle.

"DREADNOUGHTS" FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—The question "what on earth can Brazil want with "Dreadnoughts?" asked by Mr. Gerard Fiennes, in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century," has been answered in a recent Reuter's telegram, announcing that the object is to contest with Argentina,—who is also going to build three battleships of the same class,—the future sovereignty of Uruguay. As Mr. Fiennes remarks in his excellent article, the building of these "Dreadnoughts" opens up all sorts of possibilities of dark and dire international complots, sufficient to raise the whole thing to "the indignity of a first-class naval scare." Mr. Fiennes views the matter so very seriously that he enters into an elaborate calculation as to the effect which they will have on the naval balance of power. There is, of course, nothing new in the building of these Brazilian and Argentina "Dreadnoughts." Minor naval Powers have always had ships for sale or hire, and have sometimes been compelled to sell or hire them to belligerents, as we found to our inconvenience between 1776 and 1783, and again in 1807. But since the era of armoured ships began no minor Power has ever possessed vessels which were right up to the standard of the latest and most powerful designed for the leading Powers; and if any have approached it they have always been bought by one or other of those leading Powers. These Brazilian and Argentina "Dreadnoughts," therefore, are of new and ominous significance. From our point of view, and from that of the Americans and Italians also, the uncomfortable feature is that for twenty years to come we shall always have to take these Brazilian and Argentina "Dreadnoughts" into account in estimating our naval needs, even if they should remain for the greater part of that time under their respective flags. When the outbreak of war has become a matter of months, as, for example, it was in September 1903, the payment of £10,000,000 or so for a reinforcement of six first-class ships will be the merest drop in the bucket of expenditure to be incurred. The stronger Power, even if it does not want the ships, will be compelled to buy them to keep them out of the enemy's hands. We have done this once for a friend, with results on which we are hardly entitled to congratulate ourselves, however convenient our action may have been, to Japan. The lesson of the "Triumph" and "Swiftsure" and their purchase has we suspect, not been thrown away on irresponsible Republics "on the make." If we repeat the operation, we shall lay ourselves open to a system of diplomatically correct blackmail very much to be deprecated. But it is difficult to see how this can be avoided. Now that the same sum of money goes in the construction of one battleship that formerly sufficed for two, and one cruiser of the "Indomitable" type absorbs the provision which would formerly have sufficed for three, the number of ships which nations can afford to build is necessarily much smaller than it was. But it is of vital importance that the great private shipbuilding yards should be kept employed. The shipbuilding resources of Germany, Russia, Japan, and the United States have been so largely developed that these countries now not only build all they require for themselves, but can undertake work for foreign nations as well. Spain is patriotically and prudently developing her dockyards before starting on the building of her new Navy. Nought remains to our shipbuilders but the orders of the miner States, and every ship of great fighting force which they build for one of these may hereafter become an embarrassment to their own country. That is the irony of the dilemma in which we are placed. So England must pay, and continue to pay, and look as pleasant as she can. Since her very existence depends on it she must not only take into account the warships of any two Powers which might under conceivable circumstances, combine against her, but also the potential reserves of these Powers in the hands of minor States.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—In continuation of our remarks on the allegations against the police in the Midnapore case we desire to draw attention to the tactics employed. It was requested that an enquiry on the conduct of the case should be instituted before the case, was fairly open. This preposterous request to have an enquiry on an enquiry during an enquiry could not of course be granted. It was next asserted in various quarters that there was no proper Government sanction for the prosecution. This question has now been settled in open Court, since in reply to Mr. Keays, Mr. Baxter tendered sanction for all the batches concerned. We would point out that this prosecution is no suddenly sprung affair that as is usual, there have been several informers giving assistance: that the police have been at work for some time past: that the police diaries for that period have been regularly inspected by the Inspector-General of Police or by some one in Calcutta acting for him: that it cannot be true that the police are merely persecuting those whom they dislike since no one has been prosecuted without orders from Calcutta based on the evidence which has been steadily accumulating during the whole period of the police investigation. The insinuations against the police will have their value tested during the course of the trial but we would point out that this is no case of a subordinate getting up a petty case from possibly questionable motives. The Deputy Superintendent of Police and even Mr. Weston himself have been cognisant of the course of the investigations which have been going on. It is, therefore, clear that it will be a very dangerous thing to jump to a conclusion adverse to the conduct of the police, merely on the assertion of certain persons involved in the case. Finally we desire to enter a protest against the absurd and misleading use of the stereotyped phrase "rotting in jail," which brought down on Mr Dutt the well-deserved ridicule of Mr Baxter. The latter's words are worth quoting:—"I must really object. It is suggested that it is a habit on the part of the witness to put persons into jail without cause. This is hardly fair. I do not think either that it is quite competent for my learned friend to say that accused persons are allowed to rot in prison. I am told that all of them have increased in weight (laughter), so I suppose my friend does not use the word in its literal sense." Mr. Baxter's protest is the more necessary when we find the "Patrika"—at this stage of the trial and before the Court has heard evidence—calmly asserting that "The state of affairs created in Midnapur shows how irresponsible police rule is rampant in the country and paralysing the cause of peaceful progress of the people." This is prejudging the case with a vengeance!

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

Better than her Grandmother.

A Celebrated Novelist writes:—

I remember distinctly the tremendous sensation which was created in the whole world some thirty or forty years ago by the article called "The Girl of the Period." It appeared in the "Saturday Review," and it was written by Mrs. Lynn Linton. When years afterwards I was introduced one night to Mrs. Lynn Linton, I was rather surprised to find myself in the presence of a woman who in no way answered the image I had formed in my mind of the formidable authoress of the most formidable indictment of her sex that had been published in the annals of journalism. Mrs. Lynn Linton's face was one of those thoroughly symmetrical and harmonious faces that are as clearly chiselled and follow certain lines as clearly as does the tooth-some blanc-mange made in a form. It was convex all over—that is to say, the nose and the lips and the forehead and the cheeks were all after the same pattern as the face of a parrot; all in rich curves, all suggesting that proud, well-shaped face that we associate with Norman ancestry. Such another face is that, for instance, of Mr. Chaplin, where also the lines are so regular that if you had seen the nose only you would have been able to foretell what the lips and mouth and forehead would be. Mrs. Lynn Linton became in time a celebrated novelist as well as a celebrated journalist; but her article on "The Girl of the Period" is probably the only emanation of her pen that will survive. And this lady with the soft almost too full curvilinear features, looking and talking almost like "an affable bishop," as I heard George Eliot once described by John Morley—this quiet and Norman-faced lady spoke as she looked: in a low voice, but with a good deal of intensity underneath the apparent tranquillity, and strong opinions—especially about her own sex—now and then peeping forth their rather venomous heads. Perhaps she had some excuse in a not very happy life. She married Mr. W. J. Linton, a celebrated artist of his day, who was one of the early Chartists and finally settled down for most of his life in America. The marriage was not a happy one; but, like sensible and decent people, the two separated without any scandal and went their different routes. I dare say they were both difficult people, add that their wreck of domestic life was inevitable from the start. I don't know what it made of him, as I never saw him but it certainly added an additional drop of sourness to her nature, and accounted for the bitterness of her tongue and her pen.

I wonder what kind of an article she would write to-day if her theme were again to be "The Girl of the Period." There is an even bigger gulf of difference between the girl of the sixties, in which Mrs. Lynn Linton wrote, and the girl of to-day, as there was between the girl of her childhood and that of the sixties. The world has moved as fast with women as with other beings, and in my own time I have seen extraordinary changes—changes so extraordinary that really the girl of my boyhood and the girl of to-day seem to belong to different species of human beings. Is the change for the better or for the worse?—that is the question everybody must ask himself who has got into middle age. Unfortunately it is a question on which it is difficult to find any two people agreeing in the answer. The one woman tells you that the girl of the period is much inferior to her mother and her grandmother; the other will proclaim with equal vehemence that the girl of to-day is a vast improvement on her predecessors, and is the finest product of the movements and the reforms of our time. Personally I lean to the second opinion.

THE GOOD OF LIBERTY.

And first it is certain that the girl of the period has more liberty than her mother, and still more than her grandmother; and I believe in the ultimate good of liberty. It is scarcely possible for anybody to realise nowadays the shackles which bound the limbs of young womanhood in the fifties and sixties of the last century. Even in the seventies in London they were but comparatively free. It was considered improper quite as recently as that epoch for a young lady to walk through the streets alone When the High Church Party first began to make itself powerful in London and when young men and young women began to go to church on the week days, it was regarded as very extraordinary that a young lady should go to church alone—quite as extraordinary as that young men should go to church at all, and a witty peeress of that period made the remark that Belgravia was now the quarter, where you met good young men and brave women I remember the time, too, when the "Saturday Review" used to declare that it was regarded as bad form for a young lady to go alone in a hansom. In fact, the old theory derived originally like so many of our ideas, religious and social from the East that woman was a dangerous child whom it was very wrong to allow to go from leading strings and who could not be trusted to cross the street alone still survived in all its early strength. I have always been of the opinion that there are only two alternatives of dealing with young women—either the French system, which practically shuts them out from all social intercourse until they are married, or the plan which allows woman to be her own best judge and her own best guardian. If she be of an ardent temperament and inconsequent mind, the young girl certainly ought to be well looked after; but the vigilance should be exercised with discretion; and, so far as possible, invisibly and quietly. But whatever the vigilance, whatever the care, however much parents surround the boy or girl with their loving solicitude, the fact remains that, in the long run, the boy and the girl, like the man and the woman, have mainly to depend on themselves when the moment of conflict and of temptation comes. It is by cultivating the will, by informing the mind, by inculcating true and high ideals that the young can best be trained to take care of themselves. You cannot be with even your own child always. If you try to be, he or she will find some means of evading a vigilance which they consider irksome and perhaps insulting; in the battle ground of our own unseen and often misunderstood hearts are our fights fought and decided between right and wrong—between wisdom and folly.

LYDIA LANGUISH.

Another plain and undeniable advantage of the girl of the period over her sister of the past is in her greater healthiness. These familiar with the literature of the eighteenth century will remember how often my Lady is said to be *suffering* from vapours; how often she is childish, fretful, and romantic in the worst sense of that abused word. Lydia Languish was drawn by the hand of genius; and Sheridan had seen a great deal of the girls of his period—he ran away with the best, the most beautiful and the sweetest of them—and when he discribed the girl of the period in the form of Lydia Languish he knew what he was doing. We have plenty of silly and romantic girls to-day, of course; but where is the twentieth-century girl who would think of imitating the folly of Lydia Languish? If we she were to make a fool of herself it would be in quite a different way and after a different fashion.

I may be wrong, but when I think of the eighteenth-century girl or woman I always picture her as lying on a sofa most of the day, and as chiefly engaged in reading novels which concerned themselves exclusively with love painted in the glowing and unreal colours which appeal to young imaginations, to hearts' eager with nature's imperative demands for love, and to the natural born-dreamers—such as so many young men and young women are. Walter Scott knew his times and their men and women well; and he was a dreamer, and also had an unsuccessful and unhappy love affair. For years he wooed a lady who ultimately rejected him and married somebody else, and during all that period Scott was in a state of perpetual fever; always indulging in the dream, never to be realised, of winning the woman who had taken such complete possession of his heart and soul. It is he who has best described the effect of the idle and demoralising dreaming in the words of one of his poems; he is writing of unhealthy imagination—of vain day dreams, and thus describes the effect:

> Like the bat of Indian brakes,
> Her pinions fan the wound she makes,
> And soothing thus the sleeper's pain,
> She draws the life-blood from the vein.

I think of these ladies with their vapours, and the Lydia Languishes with their high-flown romance as simply women who from want of exercise, of open air, and of healthy occupation, are as unhealthy and perhaps as impure in minds as in bodies, and therefore, as having by no means the making of good wives or good mothers.

BETTER THAN HER GRANDMOTHER.

Compare with these creatures our girl of the period. If you walk along any of our country lanes you see her riding her bicycle, with the bloom of ruddy health in her cheeks, with the grace of health in her limbs, with her eyes bright fearless and healthy the embodiment of grace of health and of fearless self-reliance. You won't find her complaining of having the vapours nor longing for an elopement nor spending her days on sofas over silly and disreputable novels. If I wanted to point to what I consider the finest model for the young girl of the period to imitate, I would choose the young girls from Denmark who gave such a beautiful exhibition of gymnastics during the Olympian games the other day, I hadn't a field-glass and could not see their faces. I am told by those who did that few of them had pretty faces. That does not matter. Beauty of grace and of figure are far more important than beauty of face in a woman; and health is the greatest of all. I am sure that three-fourths of the unhappy marriages of the world come from ill-health and the disordered nerves which ill-health produces in either the husband or the wife, or in both. And for the reason of their open air life, their love of exercise—all these things which distinguish our girls of to-day from the girls of previous generations, I believe a large number of them are destined to be good wives because they are healthy women.

Are the girls of our epoch more selfish than their mothers? This is a question I cannot answer definitely—for again all authorities differ. There was certainly a self-suppression in the girl of the Victorian period which you cannot find in the young girl of to-day. The timid, dumb, shy little girls who used to sit silent for hours in the presence of their parents and of their elders do not now exist; and it is perhaps just as well that they don't. I hate and distrust silence and timidity in children, especially when they are produced by dread of their elders. There was a time when a parent could make the boast—I have heard of its being done—that his children were all afraid of him, and showed their respect for him by being silent and effaced in his presence. I consider such parents criminally foolish. Nowadays even the stiffest English father tries to make a companion of his boy; and the mother makes a companion of the girl. This is far and away the safer course. But if you do this, you ought not to expect that the girl of to-day will be as silent, as self-effaced, or perhaps as self-devoted, as her predecessor. It is possible that she will make more demands for her liberty, for her rights, for her own claims, for her share of the happiness of the world and of life. This may have its disadvantages but on the whole it is the best course. There is not too little, but often too much, self-sacrifice in this world; the self-sacrifice of the good and the willing; of parent to child and of child to parent. A due sense of the rights of everyone is the far wiser and the higher gospel.

My conclusion, then, with regard to the problem which I have set myself is that, having greater liberty, greater self-reliance, better health, larger opportunities, the girl of the period, with all her drawbacks, is a finer and a better creature than either her mother or her grandmother.

T. P.

HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR AND SVEN HEDIN.

THE FORBIDDEN LAND.

There is a deal of talk at present in geographical circles of Sven Hedin's wonderful journey to the sources of the great Brahmaputra River. It will be remembered that it was Mr. Henry Savage Landor who discovered and fixed the exact position of the two principal sources of that river as long ago as 1897. Until Mr. Savage Landor's discovery geographers at home were of opinion that that immense river, one of the four largest of the world, rose from the sacred Lake Mansarowar. Others entertained the idea that the river came from a smaller lake called the Gnukyo. Mr. Henry Savage Landor, in his book on Tibet, "In the Forbidden Land," fully and firmly proved those theories to be incorrect. It is pleasant to find that it was a Britisher who made the great geographical discovery, and it is also pleasant to find that Mr. Savage Landor's account is now entirely corroborated by another great traveller, the Swede, Sven Hedin, who has lately visited one source, the southern, of this great river.

Mr. Savage Landor has a way of his own of upsetting people's theories, and what is more aggravating is always found in the end to be right. He certainly upset many theories of London geographers regarding the topography of Tibet. The reader will recollect how some ten years ago, a member of the Royal Geographical Society made attacks upon Mr. Landor in the newspapers regarding a supposed communicating channel between the sacred Lake Mansarowar and an adjacent lake, the Rakastal or Devil's Lake. The two lakes are separated by a high ridge of hills. Mr. Landor, who had been there, stated that no visible communication existed between the two sheets of water whereas the London geographer insisted that there should be one. General and Captain Channer who, with a strong escort, had also visited the lakes, published letters in which they stated that Mr. Savage Landor was right; Moororoft, the traveller, also said the same, but the geographers at home were firm in their ignorance, and even went so far as to insert on all the maps of Tibet published by the Royal Geographical Society a connecting river between the two lakes. Dr. Sven Hedin, whose sense of observation is undoubted, now definitely proves that Mr. Landor was absolutely accurate in asserting that no visible connection exists between the two lakes, although, as Mr. Landor stated some ten years ago, it is possible that in ages gone by, when the lake level was much higher than it is at present, a communication may have existed.

"M. A. P."

WITHIN the past few days, says the "Daily Mail," thirteen persons in France have been fatally poisoned by eating mushrooms. A medical expert says that all would have been saved had they taken as an antidote powdered wood-charcoal.

FIFTY YEARS OF JAPAN.

The Most Romantic Episode in Modern History.

"The creation of modern Japan is, perhaps, the most romantic and brilliant episode in modern history," writes the "Times" in a leader apropos of the fiftieth anniversary of our first treaty with Japan. "It is not without its gloomier side; but Western nations have, on the whole, no reason to reproach themselves for their share therein. Commodore Perry, with his warships, and the roar of the British guns at the bombardment of Kagoshima were the harbingers of the battle of Tsushima and the desperate encounters on the plains of Manchuria. But the men of the West did not come with guns alone. They brought a message which roused Japan to new life, and made her great in the domain of peace as well as in the sphere of war.

JAPAN'S IDEALS.

"Upon the lofty and unconquerable spirit of Japan they could exercise no moulding influence. There was no need to seek to do so. Her splendid patriotism, her ideals of knightly chivalry, her willingness to sacrifice the welfare of the individual for the benefit of the State, her patient endurance of reverses and, above all, her incomparable silence in moments of adversity were the product of long centuries of evolution. From these qualities, perchance, the West still has much to learn. Even if, in assimilating Western civilisation, Japan has lost something of her old-world charm, the balance of results is, we think, a definite gain to herself and to the world. The desire for isolation could not have endured for ever. It was already diminishing when the first warships approached her shores.

THE OLD ORDER.

"The old order was not an era of perpetual peace, as her blood-stained annals show full well. She has had to fight valiantly for her place among the nations, but she has secured an internal concord and a measured orderly and we hope a growing prosperity which she never knew in the days when her Shoguns and her Daimios were frequently battling for power. Her arduous endeavours have regenerated a nation which might have lapsed into decadence, Her influence has spread to the far corners of the earth and her example has roused aspirations in every country in Asia which seem likely to engross the attention of mankind in this century. When the account is made up, when her remarkable progress is balanced against loss of old ideals, the net result will still, we hope, prove to make for good. Japan is still undergoing a process of mental readjustment to changed conditions. Whether she will succeed, while adopting the outward forms of Western civilisation, in preserving all that is best in her national genius and character is a problem which time alone can solve. But she will go forward upon the path she has chosen with the unfailing sympathy of Great Britain, of whose warm friendship she has had so many proofs.

OUR FIRST TREATY.

"Fifty years ago (on Aug. 26) the first formal treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Japan. Neither Lord Elgin nor the six Japanese Commissioners who affixed their signatures to that epoch-making document can have had the slightest conception of the extraordinary results which were to flow from the picturesque ceremony. To Europe the island Empire of Japan then seemed a wondrous survival of the early Middle Ages, where men wore glittering armour and stormed castles, and were steeped in that spirit of feudalism which had almost vanished from the West.

EUROPEAN INTRUDERS.

"To the questioning and resentful eyes of the Japanese, the European intruders, with their black and smoking warships, and their bluff manners, were formidable strangers from a world they desired to avoid, who had to be appeased with treaties because they would not brook denial. Yet the coming of the foreigners and the signing of the treaties were the real cause of that remarkable sequence of events which at length enabled Japan to step, armed and serene, into the exclusive circle of Western States. If the treaties fanned in the fury the hatred of foreigners, which was a dominating characteristic of Old Japan, they also stirred into vigorous life the desire for close contact with Western civilisation, which had already secretly permeated the minds of many of the younger Japanese.

"Failure to respect their provisions produced that swift display of the might of Western armaments which impelled the rising generation to the creation of the powerful army and navy whose exploits have since gained the admiration of the whole world. The disputes about the presence of foreigners led to the downfall of the enfeebled Shogunate, and to the emergence of the mysterious invisible Emperor, whose ancestors for seven hundred years had lived in seclusion.

JAPAN AND FOREIGN POWERS.

"The relations of Great Britain and Japan have not always been marked by that close and intimate cordiality which now unites the two peoples. Great Britain share to the full in the aversion with which the bulk of the Japanese regarded all foreign Powers during the period of outrages and reprisals. At a later date the official attitude of Japan was for some time one of comparative aloofness. She did not then fully recognise the peaceful desires of the Western Power that bulked most largely in the Far East, and she was poignantly conscious that British immovability was for some time the greatest obstacle to treaty revision. But, in spite of political divergence, there was from the outset a latent sympathy between the two countries which needed only the requisite impulse to blossom into warm reciprocal regard.

JAPAN TURNS TO INGLAND.

"Their geographical position on the flanks of great continents, their dependence on naval power, the insularity which had developed their special national characteristics to an unusual degree, their proud immunity from successful invasion were points of similarity which attracted mutual and interested attention. When the young Japanese broke the bonds which held them to their own shores, it was to Great Britain that their footsteps first turned. When they desired to organise a navy that should dominate the Eastern seas, it was from the greatest Navy in the world that they sought aid and guidance. The sympathy thus fostered gradually ripened into a firm understanding. Though Great Britain was at first slow to move yet in the end she led the way in the revision of the treaties. Her subsequent refusal to be a party to the international policy which for a time deprived Japan of the fruits of her war with China showed clearly an identity of interests.

The treaty of alliance which ensued was the natural outcome of a situation which had revealed to both Powers how closely their aims were in unison."

THE "Times" correspondent at Tabriz has visited the camp outside the town of Ain-ed-Dowleh, who has been sent by the Shah to recover the town from the revolutionaries. The encampment reminded him of some broken down Indian Rajah's wedding party en route for the bride's home.

VAST IMPROVEMENTS

is the order of the day with us.

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Our daily endeavour is to forge ahead the facilities of the shopping public by laying our vast establishment out in a manner most convenient to our customers. For this reason we have now removed the Ladies' Section downstairs, a move which has been unanimously approved of by everyone who has seen our glorious display of Novelties. Necessaries and Luxuries for the coming season,

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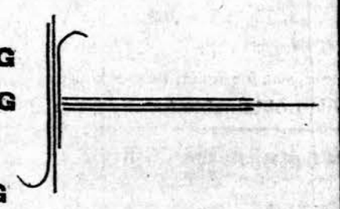

rank among our specialites and our present arrangements are now complete for the coming season which, we anticipate, will be a Record one.

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THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

Bid for Popularity.

A MATTER FOR FRENCH RIDICULE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

After the Manœuvres, the Kaiser visited Schlancht—a mountain pass on the frontier. He regretfully declined, owing to the lateness of the hour, the invitation of the French authorities to cross the frontier to Hobeneck where a more magnificent view could be obtained.

Thereafter His Majesty motored through Alsace, where he met with a great ovation, the inhabitants pealing the bells and strewing flowers on his path.

Speaking at Colmar, the Kaiser said:—"The warmth of the reception has touched my heart. Alsace has undergone vicissitudes, but is now able to develop itself undisturbed, protected by the German Eagle. My standard for peace will be maintained."

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Plots and Plans.

A REPLY TO THE KAISER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The "Nord Deutsche Zeitung," denying the assertion of the French Press—that Consul Vassel intends to urge Mulai Hafid to dismiss the Representative at Tangier on the ground that he is too Francophil—warns the French Press of the possible effects of groundless suspicions and studiously hostile language, with reference to the German poliey, on the prospects of obtaining Germany's assent to certain special proposals France is putting forward.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan throughout Morocco, except at Casa Blanca.

DREYFUS CASE SEQUEL.

Aggressive Journalist Acquitted.

EXTRAORDINARY COURT SPEECH ALLOWED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The journalist, named Gregori, who was charged with shooting M. Dreyfus at the Pantheon, in June last, has been acquitted.

Addressing the Court, Gregori gloried in the deed, which he declared he would do again under similar circumstances. He reviewed the whole of the Dreyfus Case at great length.

THE LOSS OF THE YACHT "CEYLON."

Splendid Behaviour of Cingalese.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Yacht "Ceylon" is owned by Captain Webster. She has been towed into Southampton. Captain Webster states that he endeavoured to extinguish the fire, but was driven back by the dense smoke. The boats were launched and nearly swamped in the high sea, but were eventually picked up. He commends the behaviour of the Cingalese crew under trying circumstances.

THE DEADLOCK IN THE COTTON TRADE.

Differences Reduced.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Though the Cotton Conference has not ected an agreement, the differences have reduced to the smallest. The Employers re an unconditional promise of the acceptof a reduction in January, and the Operaree, provided the margin of profit is atisfactory.

mption of the negotiations is probable.

L-OWNERS' STRIKE VEST AUSTRALIA.

s on the War Path.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

ith the camel-owners' strike of West Australia, forty ns have occupied the Marble Bar re preventing teams from taking d.

ORTHCOTE AND STRALIA.

to Japan.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Northcote have left Aus- to Japan.

MAILS.

ls of the 29th ultimo he evening of the 10th.

THE EUCHARIST PROCESSION.

Ceremonial Abandoned.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Protestant organisations to-day telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone, referring to the increased public feeling against the Catholic Procession next Sunday, demanding its prohibition and warning him that otherwise he will be responsible for the consequences.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

Archbishop Bourne announced at a crowded Eucharistic meeting in the Albert Hall, last night, that in reference to the representation of Mr. Asquith, all the elements of Ecclesiastical ceremonial would be eliminated from to-day's procession, in which it was originally intended to carry the Host.

The announcement was received with indignant protests.

Mr. Asquith's first communication deprecating the procession was of a confidential nature, but Archbishop Bourne insisted that Mr. Asquith must take the responsibility publicly

Mr. Asquith replied that the Government was of opinion that it would be better, in the interests of order and of good-feeling that tthe proposed ceremonial, the legality of which was open to question, should not take place.

THE RUBBER EXHIBITION.

Ceylon to the Fore.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Rubber Exhibition was opened at Olympia yesterday.

Sir Henry Blake presiding at the inaugural dinner last night emphasized the importance of the scientific standpoint.

The Ceylon exhibits are the second largest and afford an instructive lesson in the entir e methods of rubber culture.

British Malaya is also well represented.

The Netherlands exhibits are the largest and are contributed by the Dutch Colonel Office.

GERMANY AND RUSSIAN CHOLERA.

Great Precautions.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The most stringent measures are being taken in Germany to prevent the introduction of cholera from Russia.

FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

Railways Interrupted.

TWENTY MILES OF FLAME.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Canadian Trans-Continental traffic is interrupted by Forest Fires between Ottawa and Fort William. For twenty-five miles the shore of Lake Superior is a solid wall of flame. Several villages are threatened.

MR. CHURCHILL MARRIED.

Fashionable Gathering at St. Margaret's.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill and Miss Clementina Hozier were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, this afternoon.

A distinguished gathering was present, including severed Members of the Cabinet and the German and American Ambassadors.

NEW WALKING RECORDS.

Remarkable Feat.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILES IN A DAY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mr. Hammond, of the Stock Exchange, won the twenty-four hours' walking race at the Stadium.

He covered 131 miles 580 yards, beating all the world's records, from seventeen hours.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

Governor Threatened with Bombs.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

An infernal machine has been found in the mails addressed to the Governor of New Jersey, who recently threatened to call out the Militia to enforce the Sunday Closing and Liquor Laws.

NEPALESE MISSION TO CHINA.

Friendly Relations with the British.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The "Times" correspondent, at Peking, telegraphs that the Nepalese Mission has left Peking on its return journey.

During its stay, the Mission entertained the friendliest relations towards the British Legation, and specially thanked the British Minister for the honours shown to the Maharaja of Nepal in London.

CRICKET.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The South beat the North at the Oval by an innings and 54 runs.

The match was for H ayes' benefit.

FIGHTING IN TABRIZ.

Greatest Outbreak Yet Recorded.

STRANGE RUSSIAN APATHY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

A telegram to the "Times," from Tabriz, states that the heaviest fighting since the beginning of the trouble is proceeding in the northern suburbs of the town.

The British Vice-Consul has done his best to effect an agreement, but he has not received the co-operation of the Russian Consul-General, which was to be expected in view of the joint Anglo-Russian representations at Teheran.

TABRIZ may now be considered as the centre of revolutionary activity in Persia, for the Anjumans in Teheran itself have been suppressed by force says the "Pioneer." The position in the capital of Azerbaijan is an extraordinary one, and furnishes a striking example of the inefficiency of the Persian military administration. When the Shah made himself master of the situation in Teheran towards the end of June, the reactionary party in Tabriz became active and the town was divided against itself. Desultory fighting followed and the revolutionary party gained the upper hand. On the 1st July, it was stated that the Shah was "hurrying reinforcements to aid the defeated reactionaries at Tabriz," but troops were only sent forward in driblets and many of them deserted. The opposing parties have continued the struggle ever since, Eagir Khan, heading the rebels and showing considerable skill in defending his position in the town. According to Mr. Lionel James, the special correspondent of the "Times," it was not until the 20th August that 1,200 of the Government troops under Ain-ed-Dowleh reached Tabriz, and this reinforcement was not sufficiently large to settle matters out of hand. It was, indeed, suggested that the wisest course would be to effect a compromise, as any "coup de main" was out of the question. In the past fortnight, as the telegrams have shown, no progress has been made by Ain-ed-Dowleh, and it is even said that affairs have taken a graver turn. The revolutionary party is exasperated and is credited with the idea of destroying one of the European Consulates—the British for choice—with a view to forcing foreign intervention. The fact seems to be that the Shah dare not detach any considerable body of loyal troops from Teheran, lest his safety there should be imperilled; and hence the revolt at Tabriz remains unsuppressed. If the Persian army was properly organised there would be no difficulty in dealing with the solitary town which is in arms against the Government; but it seems hopeless to expect vigorous military action at the present time. The Shah must realise the danger of allowing this local revolutionary movement to continue, but he lacks both the money and men required to stamp it out. The employment of savage tribal mercenaries to assist the regular troops shows the straits to which he is reduced. It speaks well for the loyalty of Persia as a whole, that other important towns have not followed the example set by Tabriz. The country is evidently not ripe for revolution and even the success gained by the Turks in securing a Constitution does not appear to have stimulated the Persians to any great national effort. It is, of course, evident that the accounts of the fighting at Tabriz and the atrocities must be taken with ample deductions. When we read of so many hundreds killed the expression probably represents so many hundred bullets exchanged, and that between parties under good cover. Neither the fighting nor the looting are likely to have been marked by any desperation. If it had been otherwise one side or other would have been destroyed before this, and there would have been nothing left to pillage.

OBITUARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The death is announced of Sir Reginald R. Gipps.

[Sir Reginald Ramsay Gipps, G.C.B., whose death removes another Crimean veteran, was born on 14th May 1831. He was the son of Sir George Gipps, R.E., sometime Governor of Australia. Sir Reginald was educated at Eton and entered the Scots Guards in 1849; commanded that regiment, 1878-81. He was made Major-General in 1881 and Lieut-General in 1889; commanded the Home District, 1884-89; D.A.G. Auxiliary Forces, 1891-92: Military Secretary, 1893-96. He was present during the Crimean campaign 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and was twice wounded; was awarded the Crimean medal with four clasps. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honour of France.]

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.

Japanese Woman Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 12.

A sad fatality occurred at Thayetmyo the other day, the victim being a young Japanese woman.

It appears that while a Private of B. Company, Essex Regiment, was returning from a shooting excursion on Sunday evening, he stopped at a shop where the woman was an attendant and bought a mineral water. The young woman asked him to show her his gun, and while explaining to her a part of its mechanism, the gun went off and the charge striking her in the head carried a part of it away. Death was instantaneous.

The soldier immediately surrendered himself to the authorities and was locked up during the night.

It is alleged he was seized with acute hysteria and was removed to the hospital under an escort.

RAILWAY TO RAMESWARAM.

ALTERNATIVE PROJECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 12.

A meeting of the Chairmen, Railway Board and of the South Indian Railway authorities, at which His Excellency the Governor will possibly be present, will be held at Rameswaram during the cold weather to consider and decide on the best means of taking the railway across to the island of Rameswaram.

The alternative projects are a canal with a causeway, costing about Rs. 40 lakhs, and a viaduct costing about Rs. 10 lakhs.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Midnapore Conspiracy Case.

ACCUSED REFUSED BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

An application for bail in the case of the accused in the Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy case was argued yesterday before the District Judge, who announced his intention of passing orders to-day.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The District Judge, yesterday, refused bail in the Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy case, regarding all the accused.

Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy.

MR. WESTON INTERVIEWED.

The "Statesman" publishes an interview with Mr. Weston, District Magistrate, Midnapore.

According to this, Mr. Weston firmly believes that a conspiracy was formed to take his life. He holds that Midnapore is a very likely centre for such an organisation. The Narayangarh train-wrecking attempt was made not 20 miles away. The Mozufferpore murderer, Khudiram Bose, was frequently in the town: Satyendra Nath Bose, charged with the murder of Gossain, was a clerk in the Collectorate; Hem Chunder, Dass was an employe of the Midnapore District Board; and Arabindo Ghose had been a constant visitor.

Further, Mr. Weston was satisfied that there is substantial evidence to show a connection between the Secret Society in Midnapore and the organisations in Calcutta and elsewhere.

Jail Treatment Complained of.

After the proceedings in the Bomb Conspiracy case at Alipore last Friday, Charu Chandra Rai, one of the accused, who was arrested in Chandernagore, complained to the Magistrate that he was being kept in a solitary cell and was not allowed to move out of it—treatment which, he urged, was likely to effect his reason, if continued.

He further complained that he was being given very coarse food to eat, which was telling upon his health.

The Magistrate said he that had no discretion in the matter, which would be considered by the Jail authorities.

Each of the prisoners in the first and second batches in the Bomb Case is now being separated from the others and confined in a separate cell.

Gossain's Murderers.

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

In his reference to the High Court in the case of the murder of the approver Norendra Nath Gossain, the Sessions Judge of Alipore states that he disagrees entirely with the verdict of the majority of the jury in favour of the acquittal of Satyendra Nath Bose. "There can be no possible doubt," he says, "that Satyendra abetted Kanai Lall Dutt in the murder."

Jail Hospital Assistant Suspended.

One of the Civil Hospital Assistants of the Alipore Jail has been suspended in connection with the Alipore Jail murder, and has been asked to vacate his quarters in the Jail. It is believed that the Jailor recommended his suspension.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Withdrawal of Case against Raja Raicharan Dhubal and Others.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

A Bankura wire to the "Patrika" says that the Police have applied for the withdrawal of the case under Section 404 against Raja Raicharan Dhubal, Surendra Mookerjee, and five others; also that Ramdas Chuckerbutty and Panu Bugdi were released.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Agarpura District Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The District Conference, held at Agarpura yesterday was presided over by Dr. Nilratam Sircar, who, referring to Mr. Cumming's report, said that capital must be collected to establish mills and manufactories, and asked all to be true to the "Swadeshi" vow.

The Resolutions to be moved include a protest against the partition of Bengal, and refer to scarcity of drinking water, to urge the establishment of Dharmagolas, the settlement of disputes by arbitration, the diffusion of primary education and the revival of the salt industry in the district.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 12.

At a meeting of the Railway Conference Association at Simla on the 21st instant, under the Presidency of Mr. Dring, two Lines and Companies will be representable delegates, while fourteen more railway [illegible] will also be in attendance.

Pending the opening of this annual meeting, the Simla Committee is considering the question of the simplification of the Goods traffic.

THE Church Missionary Society has received a cheque for £22,284 from the treasurer of the Pan-Anglican Thank-offering Fund.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE.

Last Innings a Fiasco.

PRESIDENCY OUT FOR EIGHTY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 12.

Once again the Presidency team has suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Parsis and the hopes of their supporters have again been rudely dashed to the ground. The incidents of the last day's play give "furiously to think," and that a team, which included seven or eight really good batsmen, should be disposed of on a wicket that showed few signs of wear and tear, for 80 runs in an hour and three-quarters, is a high tribute indeed to the Parsi bowlers. Instinctively one's thoughts turn to the why and the wherefore, but the solution is not easy to determine. I have no hesitation in saying that the Selection Committee chose the best team at their disposal under the circumstances, except that I still hold to my opinion that a hitter should have been included, and the deduction is that Presidency cricket is a grade below native cricket. Taking into consideration the disadvantage of climatic condition and the handicap of a "topi," yet I cannot formulate any satisfactory theory to account for the downfall of the Presidency. They secured a lead of a few runs on the first innings, got the Parsis out a second time for a reasonable score and with 223 to get to win, processed out for 80 on a wicket which, although crumbling slightly at one end, played true and fast to the end. I suppose one has never yet done full justice to the Parsi bowling or appreciated properly the genius of Warden and K. B. Mistry. Their performance in the second innings was a remarkable one and from a position almost directly behind the bowler's arm, I was immensely struck by the absolute control that Warden exercises over the ball. Endowed with great length of limb and of finger as well, he does as he likes with it, varying length and pitch, screw and pace with a master's skill. No two balls are ever quite the same; everyone needs very careful watching all the way, and to judge from the manner in which he was treated on Saturday, no liberties may be taken. Well, I should have liked to see a good hitter try his luck earlier in the innings. Milne tried at the end and was at once dismissed by a phenomenal catch—a catch, the memory of which will go down with the fieldsman to his grave. I know that I shall be accused of saying "I told you so,"—but I still believe that Vines' presence might have made a big difference. He may not be strictly orthodox and some of his shots may not rival the grace of a Palairet, but the Bombay and Poona score books can testify to what he has done; and Mulla's innings at Poona last year should be an object lesson. Rumour has it that Vines will be unable to play in Bombay in Thursday's match. I can only say that I devoutly hope that he will manage to get off. Warden's analysis of 6 wickets for 21 runs speaks for itself. He was magnificently backed by Mistry who started the rout by bowling Greig and Cheetham, in his second over—a disastrous start for the Presidency. Before the day's play started our hopes ran high and we thought that at last we should see a victory to the Presidency, but the dismissal of Greig and Cheetham elicited a round of "I-told-you-so!" and "Same old story, another collapse," and nothing in the subsequent play gave anything like ground for further optimism. Greig seemed to jump out to a good length ball, to smother it, I presume; it was too early to hit—and was clean bowled. After his dismissal l-b-w in the first innings he took a leg-stump guard to avoid any possibility of a repetition of the decision and the change probably upset his calculation. Cheetham and Heath never looked like making runs, the latter's dismissal being particularly disappointing after the apparent care of his play in the first innings. Turner and Airy stayed together for a while, Airy playing a very steady game and smothering ball after ball with that far reaching forward stroke of his. He deserves all congratulations on his very sound play in either innings—and has made his selection for the Bombay match a certainty. Cooper and Sprott stayed for a few minutes, but it was merely a prolongation of the agony and the beginning of the end. Townend had bad luck in begging a brace on his first appearance for the Presidency, and the decision that disposed of him, coupled with that given against Greig in the first innings, makes one wish that the rule of two white umpires had been adhered to. Rutter opened nicely and seemed more at home than any of the foregoing batsmen, being undefeated at the close with 9 to his credit. Milne was caught off a big hit that had only to be lifted a foot or so higher to have been clean out of the ground. Of the catch I have spoken elsewhere—it was magnificent! All out for 80 on a wicket as nearly plumb as it could be in a fourth innings! It hardly gives promise of a big score in Bomboy. Joy's bowling was the most satisfactory thing on the Presidency side, and I hope he will surpass himself in Bombay. Of the batting there is little to be said. I only hope that Vines will play—and Coombs may possibly find a place. The two disappointments were Cooper and Townend; but the first-named can bowl a bit. How he would get on on the slow Bombay wicket is a matter of conjecture. I understand that the team will be officially published on Monday. Of the Parsis, K. M. Mistri and Meherhomji with the bat and K. B. Mistry and Warden with the ball won the match. The performances of the rest, sound and useful as they were, fade into insignificance besides the above quarter. Barring Mody, Elchidana and Pavri, all made runs and their fielding was good. I fancy Bulsara and Chethia (if he is fit) or Raja will find a place in the team down here but of that more anon. It remains to congratulate the Parsis on a decisive victory and a very fine performance and to wish ourselves "better luck next time." Cricketers of all ranks will have read with deep regret the news of the death of Lieut. and Commander H.F. Philbrick R. I. M. He will be remembered as skipper of the Bombay Gymkhana last year when he also kept wicket for the Presidency. Good keen cricketers are all too few out here and we can ill afford to lose them. Our late Skipper's loss will be universally regretted and our sympathy goes out to those who have had served an even closer tie than that of the friendship and good-fellowship that bound us to him.

THE PLAY.

Punctually at 11-30 the game started before a considerable crowd of spectators and ended soon after in a complete fiasco, wicket falling after wicket with extraordinary rapidity.

Greig and Airy opened for the Presidency, against the bowling of K. B. Mistry, and Warden, Greig taking the first ball from the former. A bye, two twos and a single, to Airy, marked the first over. Warden's first ball was cut square to the boundary, and the first decade was signalled. The first ball of Mistry's next over, clean bowled Greig (11-1-0). Cheetham followed and was bowled two balls later (11-2-0). Heath joined Airy, scored a single and let in Airy, who cut the last ball of the over for four, Warden's second ball clean bowled Heath (15-3-1). Turner was next man and put his third ball away to third man for one; two fours to Turner, off Mistry, and a few singles marked the succeeding overs and thirty was shown on the board, at 12-15. Vatcha relieved Mistry and with the score at thirty-four, Turner was well caught at point, off Warden—(34-4-13.) Townend followed and succumbed, three balls later, l-b-w. to the same bowler—34-5-13. Cooper joined Airy and put Warden away for two to leg. Airy nearly played on off Vatcha. Shortly after, Airy was missed at the wicket off Warden and K. B. Mistry replaced Vatcha. At 12-20 Warden clean bowled Airy. The out-going batsman had played another most praiseworthy innings, having been in for an hour and ten minutes for his 16 runs. He had played the only game possible under the circumstances, sitting on the handle and smothering ball after ball. Almost, an eleventh hour choice, he acquitted himself with more confidence than any of the others, and well earned the applause that greeted him on his return to the pavilion. Sprott oined Cooper and the latter cut Mistry hard fer four and the fourth decade was signalled. The Captain notched a single, and then a four to leg, off Warden. Cooper, meanwhile, was playing a sound innings and looked like staying, but a few balls later, Mistry scattered his stumps, with a ball that kept low (49-7-8). Rutter followed and put Mistry away to leg for one and fifty was signalled at eight minutes to one. Warden beat and all but bowled Sprott. Rutter put Mistry nicely away to square leg for four and again for a single and faced Warden at the other end. At one o'clock Vatcha took the ball from K. B. Mistry and Sprott put him away to leg for four, but was bowled off his pads in playing back at the next ball (60-8-12). Milne joined Rutter but was magnificently caught by Pavri on the boundary off a really fine hit. In catching the ball the fieldsman fell and rolled over but kept the ball off the ground and the rewas no doubt as to the genuineness of the catch. It was a magnificent effort but rough luck on the batsman (71-9-1). The umpire seemed doubtful as to whether it was out or not, but the decision was in the affirmative. Joy was last man in and was clean bowled by Warden with the score at eighty.

Full scores:—

PARSIS.
1ST INNINGS.

Mr. K. M. Mistry, b Joy ...	...	33
Mr. J. B. Mody, c Greig, b Joy ...	...	7
Mr. Meherhomji, c Sprott, b Joy	...	11
Mr. N. M. Dinshaw, b Milne, b Joy	...	17
Mr. Warden, b Joy	...	3
Mr. Mulla, c Cooper, b Cheetham	...	37
Mr. Kanadia, c Heath, b Cheetham	...	10
Mr. Elchidana, c Greig, b Joy ...	...	6
Mr. D M Pavri, b Joy	...	0
Mr. K B Mistry, not out ...	...	18
Mr. M B Vatcha, b Turner ...	...	12
Extras ...	...	12
Total	...	161

THE PRESIDENCY.
1ST INNINGS.

Capt. Greig, l-b-w, b Mistry ...	...	21
Lieut. Townend, b Mistry ...	...	0
Mr. Cheetham, c and b Warden ...	...	11
Lieut. Cooper, l-b-w, b Mistry ...	...	0
Mr. Airy, not out	...	38
Capt. Heath, b Vatcha ...	...	46
Mr. Sprott, b Vatcha	...	0
Capt. Tu ner, c K B Mistry b Warden...		35
Capt Rutter, b Warden	...	2
Mr. Milne, b Warden	...	2
Mr. Joy, c Vatcha b Warden ...	...	1
Extras...	...	20
Total	...	176

Fall of wickets:—1 for 2, 2 for 37, 3 for 28, 4 for 39, 5 for 102, 6 for 102, 7 for 163, 8 for 170, 9 for 172, 10 for 176.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
K. B Mistry	168	54	6	3
Warden	162	65	2	5
K. M. Mistry	30	18	1	0
Vatcha.....	48	14	1	2

PARSIS.
2ND INNINGS.

Mr Mody l-b-w, b Joy	...	0
Mr K Mistri, b Milne	...	95
Mr Meherhomji, c Greig, b Joy ...	...	44
Mr Dinshaw, b Milne	...	21
Mr Mulla, c Sprott, b Milne ...	...	21
Mr Khapadia, run out	...	20
Mr K B Mistry, st Sprott... ...	...	4
Mr Elchidana, b Cooper	...	1
Mr Pavri, l-b-w, b Cooper... ...	...	2
Mr Vatcha, not out	...	2
Mr Warden, c Sprott, b Milne ...	...	15
Extras ...	...	11
Total... ...	...	237

Fall of wickets—1 for 0, 2 for 123, 3 for 158, 4 for 165, 5 for 191, 6 for 219, 7 for 232, 8 for 232, 9 for 234 and 10 for 237.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Joy	21	92	0	4
Cheetham.....	12	32	1	1
Greig	4	8	0	0
Turner.....	3	14	0	0
Milne.....	20	3	3	4
Cooper.....	20	3	3	4

THE PRESIDENCY.
2ND INNINGS.

Mr. Airy, b Warden	...	16
Capt. Greig, b Mistry	...	1
Mr. Cheetham, b Mistry	...	0
Capt. Heath, b Warden	...	1
Mr. J. T. Turner, b Warden ...	...	13
Mr. Townend, l-b-w b Warden ...	...	0
Mr. Cooper, b K B Mistry... ...	...	8
Mr. Sprott, b Vatcha	...	12
Capt. Rutter, not out	...	9
Mr. Milne, c Pavri, b Warden ...	...	1
Mr. Joy, b Warden	...	3
Extras ...	...	16
Total ...	...	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K B Mistry...	13	3	37	3
Warden ...	16	3	21	6
Vatcha ...	5	3	6	1

K B Mistry bowled 2 no balls and 1 wide.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 10; 2 for 10; 3 for 13; 4 for 34; 5 for 34; 6 for 39; 7 for 43; 8 for 60; 9 for 71 10 for 80.

DEATH OF LIEUT. PHILBRICK.

News has been received in Bombay of the death of Lieutenant Philbrick, R. I. M., suddenly at Canon Street Hotel, London, of syncope, on August 27.

HAMLET'S ETERNAL MONOLOGUE.

[BY TEHMULJI DORABJI KHANDALEWALA.]

"Quo no os digna victoria
"Para quejas humanas
"Ser las deidas Sordas."

That it is no worthy victory for divinities to be deaf to human wailings.

Thus laments Lope de Vega the great dramatist of Spain fearing his little bark is near foundering. This cry has been going up from all time. Faust takes it up in our day. Mephisto answers it. These two figures monopolise every cosmopolitan movement. Ideal conditions or the needs of a message they satisfy both. They are within and without us. Would you know what this colossal drama is like? It is like an antique temple far in the recesses of a sacred forest. As you wander to it, sonorous sounds strike your ear. Above the cymbal's shrill and the clarion's call, rise the voices of the vestals in delirium. You know nothing of the mysteries celebrated there. Unused to such tones you turn pale and are for flying. The initiate with his forehead resting against the marble of the portico stands unmoved and listens enraptured. So will you be taken up with the poem but not in a hurry. It is inaccessible at first. Ideas and forms cross each other pell-mell. You see but a luminous vapour float. You cannot call it day-light. A mystic vein runs through it. Reflections are intimated than expressed. Thus various readers derive various lessons. To name Faust is to name

GOETHE.

He had worked at it almost all his life long. It first flashed upon him while barely twenty-four. The fervour for it lasted close upon sixty years. It was a work *a la Penelope*. For the Middle Ages the Divine Comedy was a sort of universal hive. The modern world needed its own. It alighted on Faust. The bees set working. They have not left off yet.

TO BE, OR NOT TO BE.

The influences which govern him are in the part: Homer, Shakespeare, Raphael and Spinoza. These four represent for him the generative element of all modern culture. Science had not been able to lead him into the sanctuary of nature. She had inspired in him but scorn and contempt. The dawn impregnated with reviving perfume odours; the rising sun, the silent noon unfolding in the quiet of the country all the splendour of its riches, the splendid sunsets, the starry nights and the potentiring of the horizon, did no longer suffice for that soul—torn to pieces. On the wings of fancy it had traversed the bounds which it would have liked to see disappear, as if they were the obedient servants of reason. The problem does not go out of the fatal shell in which it is shut, and the agony of that ambitious but noble spirit burst forth in a cry of despair, a terrible curse against science for making him the most unhappy of men. Victor Hugo has well said: "La Science est ignorante et n'a pas le droit de rire; un savant qui rit du possible est bien près d'etre un idiot. L'inattendu doit toujours etre attendu par science." Science is ignorant and has no right to laugh. A savant who laughs at the possible is very near being an idiot. Science has ever to expect the unexpected. Science is done when she has verified a fact. She studies man as regards his organs and their functions. It is the study of the visible, the study by induction. To study him as regards his life, his intelligence or what is called the soul, is the study of the invisible, the study by deduction. This she relegates to metaphysics. But for determining the invisible by the visible, the noumenon from the phenomenon, the idea from the form is the aim of the sciences, and that is attained by the method analogy only. To return. Doubts assail him. To believe or not to believe? Each one resolves it in his own way. No one is free of it. Not even the sceptic. What a relief to know something of this truth, of what passes beyond the things of the world. Here is the inevitable point of interrogation. To escape it he would fain turn from the highway to a bye-path. But lo! there stands the sign-post at the corner of it. Do the dead return? When and how? And is this existence followed by several others? Are we conscious of the past? It is the eternal monologue of Hamlet ever echoed.

TWO CONVICTIONS ALONE

animate him. That there is a God, having his will, his plan in the history of humanity; and that man individually does not perish. These two articles of faith are immured in the very depth of his being. He has no need of any proofs. He discards details and is indifferent to every theory of the supernatural wherein these two ideas do not fit. What affects him in matters of theory is the moral organisation of the human kind. We know and we feel that this immense society of the big and the small; that we all form is not the simple result of chance, nor does it work like a machine, but that an active intelligent force lives in it, governs it and directs it towards an aim. We call this aim the good, the beautiful, the true, and we sum up in the name of God this supreme idea of intelligence, of impulse, of universal activity. History seen from on high unfurls under our eyes the efforts of peoples to fulfill this law and to realise the grand design. But how do we know this law exists? How recognise this grand design? Such questions are easily asked but none more difficult to answer. Those who remain strangers to them all their life cannot be called men. Goethe has agitated them more than any one. What philosophy has he not looked through in the course of his vast career? He had to wander long from system to system, and from philosophy to philosophy till he encountered his master at last. Out of the five letters only put together by the finger of destiny on the chess-board, what heaps of works have not gone forth! Popular tales, plays, literary and musical compilations, designs, engravings and pictures. Writing to Eckermann, he said: "You ask me what idea I seek to personify in Faust, as if I knew it. Faust is an incommensurable subject. All the forces of the mind to fathom it prove vain." The usual rules of criticism do not apply to it. It escapes the eye even as the majestic chain of the Himalayas with its snow-clad summits is lost in the clouds. Placing the work as he did on a pedestal above the range of vision of other eyes, the poet finds his own dazzled as he looks up. With its kaleidoscopic faculty it interests diversely every generation. Who can boast of having said the last word on Macbeth? Even so with Faust. It is the tub of the Danaides. Nothing will fill it. And yet all the more one turns to it.

ECLECTICISM.

While yet a youth, Goethe had achieved success as a mathematician, a scientist and an alchemist. He had finished his studies, passed his examinations, and found his knowledge wanting, his examiners nothing. The disappointment breaks out in Faust's words:—

"Da steh' ich nun, ich armer Thor!
"Und bin so klug, als wie zuvor."
Here stand I now poor fool!
And am no wiser than before.

That he can know nothing acts like a scald on his heart. The familiarity he enjoyed with the greatest philosophers of his time, enamoured him of philosophy. But his sculptural genius soon wearied of German transcendentalism. All he knew or could know were heaps of vain formulas. There was contradiction and discord everywhere. The double "I" within soon troubled him. The good and the evil both reigned in him equally. And it often happened that of these two co-existent forces the evil had the upper hand. Then arose the supreme but terrible question, is evil something positive? Or is it a phantom which effaces itself and disappears at the final setting of accounts? Having gone through all the systems, he had adopted in his philosophic studies a sort of eclecticism.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Harrowing Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 12.

On Thursday morning, when the No. 8 Down Karachi train reached Multan, the murdered body of a European, Miss Taylor, was found in a first-class ladies' compartment of a composite carriage.

She had arrived at Lahore from Ghaziabad on Wednesday, and spent the whole day in the waiting-room, leaving by the Karachi mail that evening. She was last seen alive at Kana Kacha, and after that place the carriage remained closed with the shutters up, till Multan, where her friends, on opening the door, found her murdered body.

The crime was committed with a knife. The state of the carriage indicated that she had struggled with her murderer. Robbery may have been the object, as a gold watch and chain, a gold scarf-pin, a gold neck-chain, and two rings were missing.

She was 25 years old, and was going to Multan for her marriage on the 14th instant.

At Ghaziabad her brother gave her a carving-knife to cut her wedding cake. It is believed that the murder was committed with this knife, which she had carried back, as it was missing at Multan.

Her father is a Crimean Veteran, and was in the employ of the North-Western Railway for 23 years. Her brothers are also employed on that Railway. She was used to travelling alone.

The Manager of the North Western Railway offers a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to the detection and conviction of the criminal.

Another Account.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The following further particulars of the murder of Miss Taylor are given in a telegram from Multan.

It states that on arrival of No. 8 Down mail train at that place on the 10th instant at 7-45 a.m., a lady passenger, named Miss Taylor, travelling first-class, was noticed by Major Sangster, Cantonment Magistrate—who was travelling in the next compartment—lying on the floor of her compartment in a pool of blood. On examination it was found that her throat had been cut and that there was a wound on the forehead.

It appears that Miss Taylor was the daughter of a retired Locomotive Foreman at Ghaziabad, and was going to Multan to be married.

The object of the murder was robbery. She met her death somewhere between Raewind and Kanewal.

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMINE RELIEF.

Unofficial Assistance Acknowledged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mr. Jippling, Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, called a meeting on the 10th instant of all the residents who had helped Government in distributing famine relief.

In a brief address he said that without unofficial assistance, Government would have been severely handicapped in finding out the really deserving. He believed they had done their work thoroughly and successfully, inspired by love and not by the hope of getting something for their labour. He thanked them all for their service.

N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCIAL DURBAR.

Representative "Jirgahs" Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sir George Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will, on the 12th instant, hold a Durbar, to which the headmen of the Mohmand tribes have been called.

"Jirgahs" from the following sections are expected to be present:—The Halimzais, Tarakzais, Sufi Khels, Gatman Khels, Khoda Khels, Kasim Khels, and Mitai Musa Khels.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

An exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenant Radcliffe, 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, India, and Lieutenant. Zeigler, 117th Battery, Kildare.

Lieutenant Ross, Leicester Regiment, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Captain Hume-Kelly, North Staffords, is appointed Adjutant, 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are appointed Interpreters in Russian in India:—Captains Corlett, 15th Lancers, and Macaulay, 1st Lancers; and Lieutenants Pike, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles; Blair, 36th Sikhs; Higgs, 67th Punjabis; and Cameron, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brett, Royal Engineers, is appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers, and is posted to Jhansi

Captain Lee, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Secunderabad, *vice* Eddowes vacated.

An Agra correspondent writes that a student has been expelled from the Agra College for reading seditious newspapers. He was warned by the Principal, Mr. T. C. John, but refused to obey. He was a student of the fifth-year class and a boarder.

PARSI NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Following in the wake of their English contemporaries, two of the Parsi Gujerati dailies of Bombay, namely the "Sanj Vartman" and the "Jame-e-Jamshed," have, in connection with the Parsi New Year's Day, made very acceptable presents to their readers.

The "Sanj Vartman," an evening Gujerati daily, appeared on Saturday morning as a special New Year's present of 64 pages to the readers of the paper. It contains interesting essays written on a variety of subjects by Parsi, Hindu, and European writers, and gives portraits of the late Mr. Ardasir Byramji Patel, the founder of the paper; H. E. Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, round whom is a group of the portraits of the late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., the present Sir Jamsetji; and the present Sir Dinshaw Petit, who appears in European dress. There are portraits of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan; Sir Adamji Peerboy; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim; the Hon. Mr. Justice Dawar; the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman; Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, the founder of the Parsi General Hospital; and his energetic son, Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit; Sir M. M. Bhownaggree; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji; the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; of the late Mr. J. N. Tata discussing the subject of iron ores with his two sons and Mr. Ruttonji D. Tata, etc. We have also well-executed portraits of the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey; of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the Sheriff of Bombay; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Sir Sassoon David; Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas; Lady Cowasji Jehangir; Lady Dinshaw Petit; Lady Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, etc. In this way, executed on excellent art paper, are given some seventy-five portraits of living and deceased celebrities. The literary contributions number nearly a hundred and embrace a wide range of engrossing topics of the day,—social, industrial, political, and religious. Light reading is also provided. The manner and the matter of this New Year's present reflect no small credit upon the zeal and enterprise of the proprietors of the evening paper.

The special number of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" is full of brilliance and variety, and gives some two hundred portraits of prominent local celebrities. It would be difficult for one not connected with journalism to form an idea of the immense labour and expense undergone in the preparation of this unique production of the "Jame," which would do credit to the energy and resources of any journal in the world. Among the authors of the varied and interesting contributions to this number may be seen the names of writers who have made a name for themselves in various branches of literature and it is a rich and a rare trial which their united talents and wisdom have prepared for the readers of our enterprising Parsi contemporary. Besides these writers of note, there are a hundred others who have sent to our contemporary their contributions on a large number of topics of great interest and usefulness to the Parsi community. Prominent among these may be seen a contribution by Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. M. G., on the "Naoroz" or Parsi New Year's Day. "Parsis and Politics" is the title of a paper contributed by Mr. H. P. Mody, the young gentleman who won the Rs. 2,000 prize offered by Mr. Laidlaw, M.P., for a competitive essay on Indian Politics. Among the writers are, besides the Parsis, Hindu, Mahomedan and European gentlemen. Among the lady writers may be mentioned the names of Lady Dhunbai Cawasji Jehangir and Lady Dinbai Dinshaw Petit, who have not refused their aid in making this present of our contemporary as interesting and attractive as it was possible to make it.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Reform Association, Mrs. J. B. Sharp, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Bombay Branch, delivered most interesting and informing lecture on the history and work of the Union on Saturday last in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, Bombay. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. The lecturer said that the Union took its start in the village of Hillsboro in the Ohio State, about forty years ago, when a strong voice was raised against the spread of intemperance among men. In the first instance, the work of the Union was carried on in public houses, where prayers were held and temperance preached to men visiting the place. The Union had now four organisations: World's Union, National Union, Divisional Union and the Local Union. Its membership had reached a total of half a million and it had made a foothold among fifty nations. She then made a strong appeal to put down drink.

Sir Balchandra, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that if the people hoped to succeed in the crusade that had been undertaken against intemperance, they must rely upon self-help first before they turned to Government for their help. He assured those present that the highest officials in the land were favourably disposed towards the movement, but it was only the lower officers who were not sympathetic, and who thought more of collecting and increasing excise revenue than anything else. Some years ago the people of the Kolaba district made a combination not to drink, and when the excise contractor complained of loss of revenue, the Collector and the Commissioner made a report to the Government to take steps to bring the people to their senses, that is to say, to make them drink. The police officers then intervened and the combination was broken. A similar attempt was made in the same district a few months ago, but met with the same fate. A Hindu lady, Mrs. Ranade, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried with acclamation and then the proceedings terminated.

DEATH OF A GERMAN NAVAL OFFICER.

We regret to announce the death of Sub-Lieut. Erwin Kretschmann, of the German Cruiser, "Seeadler," which arrived here on Friday last. The death occurred on board the vessel at 11 p.m. on Saturday from failure of the heart. The funeral took place yesterday at 5 p.m. at the Sewree Cemetery. A firing party of 40 men under a Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant were sent from the "Seeadler" which fired three volleys after the remains of the deceased officer were laid in the grave. Almost all the officers of the ship attended the funeral. Captain Hewett and good many officers of the Royal Indian Earine vessels, "Hardinge," "Dufferin" and "Northbrook," also attended the funeral. All the above three vessels as well as the Port Trust flagstaff had their flags at half mast as a mark of respect to the deceased officer. His age at the time of his death was only 22 years.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and his party left Simla on the 11th instant, on a visit to the Maharajah of Patiala, at Chail, returning on the 16th. His Honor leaves Simla on his Autumn tour, through Kulu on the 7th October, the installation of the Rajah of Suket taking place on the 30th.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 6.)

THE DECLINE IN THE FRENCH BIRTHRATE.

French political economists find a constant subject of pre-occupation in the steadily progressive decline of the French birth-rate. M. de Foville Member of the Institute and President of the "Academie des Sciences Morales et politiques," in a published statement accentuating the national gravity of the situation, says the latest figures prove that France as a nation is slowly but surely dying. In 100 years the birth-rate has fallen from 32 per 1,000 to 19·7, and at the present moment, for the first time in history, and to France alone among nations, the deaths exceed the births. Since the twentieth century began the decline has continued at the following alarming rate: Excess of births over deaths, 1902, 84,000; 1903, 73,000; 1904, 57,000; 1905, 37,000; 1906, 27,000. Last year, 1907, zero was reached and passed. There were 20,000 more deaths than births. The official returns are 794,000 and 774,000 under these respective heads. The word "depopulation," M. de Foville points out, is, therefore, no exaggeration. Is it, he asks, the beginning of the end?

At this rate France will soon be ripe for invasion. It is the only fate awaiting a country which is capable of supporting 80,000,000 inhabitants and is content with half that number. In 1875 the population of Germany surpassed that of France by 6,000,000; it now exceeds it by over 20,000,000.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Following the marvellously successful launching of the Turkish revolution and the wave of popular sentiment, full of hope and good will, that spread its influence throughout the Empire it seemed as if even the Macedonian question could be harmoniously and peacefully settled. Such were the indications in every quarter; the warring bands of various nationalities in Macedonia suspended their murderous and destroying activities and the unhappy province had rest for a while under this truce of God. But there are signs that the enthusiasm with which all races and parties in the province joined in celebrating the downfall of Turkish autocracy is already on the wane. In a previous letter I explained that the proposals put forward by the Young Turkey party accentuated from the first the idea of Turkish unity and freedom from European intervention or control. Had they been in power in former years, for instance, Turkey would never have practically lost Cyprus, nor the Lebanon nor Samos nor Crete. Patriotic Turks have long witnessed with anguish and despair the gradual eating up of Turkey leaf by leaf, like an artichoke, by the Great Powers or the Christian races under their patronage, owing to the corruption, incapacity—even impotence into which the Hamidian regime had fallen. The object of the Young Turks is now to change all that and to make the various Christian races throughout what remains of the Turkish Empire understand that, while in matters of education and local administration they may be granted reasonable self-governing powers, they may not cherish the hope of treatment radically differing from that governing the rest of the Empire. Still less will encouragement be given to any ideas of complete autonomy or virtual severance from the Turkish Empire to which the Bulgarian, Greek and Servian subjects of Turkey certainly looked forward prior to the outbreak of the revolution. The Salonika Committee of Union and Progress, the chief directing organization of the Young Turks, have put forward rather prematurely, perhaps, their restrictive ideas on these subjects, with the result of producing a marked *refroidissement* among the Bulgarians and Greeks in Macedonia, whose expectations correspond very nearly, it appears to me, with the Home Rule aspirations of the Irish Nationalists, though going in certain respects somewhat further. As regards military service, for instance, they would like to have Christian subjects of the Porte formed into separate regiments obeying words of command delivered in their own languages, whereas the Young Turks up to the present claim that Turkish must be the official language of the whole Empire although Turkish is hardly, perhaps, an adequate exponent of modern thought—not to speak of the great difference existing between the Turkish spoken and written languages and the difficulty experienced in mastering the latter. All these questions may be susceptible of arrangement between the Revolutionary party and the Empire's Christian subjects, and claims now so strongly advanced on each side may come to be abated. The work of reform before the Young Turks is immense in every department of the public service and nothing but praise can be accorded them for what they have already effected. They deserve the indulgent consideration of all who have the welfare of Turkey disinterestedly at heart, and they are sure to receive it.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

Postponement Unavoidable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 12.

The postponement of the Chitral Reliefs for the year was, it appears, unavoidable, as, apart from the risks which the troops would run from cholera, the state of the various bridges on the road is such that transport animals in any large numbers could not safely pass over them. The damage by floods has been much greater than in ordinary years.

The replies of Local Governments regarding Factory Legislation are due to reach Simla this week.

Captain C. A. J. A. Balck, R.A.M.C., is appointed Honorary Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy, *vice* Surgeon-General Gubbins, reverted Home.

WHAT BLOODHOUNDS CAN DO.

How they Should be Trained.

Writing in the "Daily Mail," Mr. A. Croxton Smith, hon. secretary of the Association of Bloodhound Breeders, says: "Given fair conditions, a bloodhound, when properly trained, can do wonderful things in the way of man-tracking. Many dogs will hunt their masters for considerable distances, but it is doubtful if any other variety has anything like the fine scenting properties of the bloodhound. So much attention has been bestowed upon breeding the foxhound for pace, that his nose is nothing like as good as it used to be, and it is a constant complaint that a pack will leave the line of a hunted fox to follow that of a fresh one. Now a bloodhound is of no use that will change in this way. If he is any good at all he will stick to the original line, no matter how many times it may have been crossed by others.

Apart from that, he has the power of hunting a cold line that belongs to no other breed. In the United States there is a well authenticated case of bloodhounds being put on the track of a man thirty hours after he had murdered a woman. Detectives guarded the locality, and when the hounds arrived, they hunted about four miles to the door of a house in which a young negro was found, whose boots corresponded with footprints near the corpse. It is generally understood that a negro leaves a stronger scent than a white man, and this naturally has its advantages in such a case.

AN EXPERIMENT TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Twenty years ago when "Jack the Ripper" was horrifying the country with his iniquities, in response to a popular outcry Mr. Edwin Brough brought some of his hounds to London and placed them at the service of the police. It is betraying no secret to say that Mr. Brough, who knows more about bloodhounds than any living person, was not very hopeful of any good purpose being served, but there was a chance that if a murder was discovered in the early hours of the morning something might be done. As it happened, the murderer was too astute to take any risks. For the two months the hounds were in town we had an immunity from sensations, but directly they were taken away the ghoul commenced operations again.

The tragic murder at Seal Chart inevitably sets one speculating as to whether a trained bloodhound would have been of any use if immediately available. One never likes to speak dogmatically on a subject that is hedged round by so many probabilities, but I am disposed to say that one would have rendered valuable help if he could have been procured within an hour or two of the discovery of the body.

Consider for a moment the chances in his favour, provided the constables had kept the vicinity free from intruders. Here we have a lonely spot untrodden by more than three or four people. As the criminal had left behind no article which would give the hound a clue, obviously there would be a chance of his taking up the trail left by General Luard when he was searching for his wife or after he had left to give the alarm. There would also be the scent of the men who returned with the bereaved husband, and, finally, there would be the possibility of the four-footed detective going back on the path traversed by Mrs. Luard herself in order to reach the summer-house.

The first two chances of going wrong may be eliminated at once. If the hound showed a disposition to take up the line of General Luard or the men who came to help him, his handler would check him immediately. The direction from which Mrs. Luard would approach the summer-house would also be conjectured. Supposing no foot-prints were observable, as seems to be the case, the only thing to be done would be to encourage the hound to cast systematically round the house avoiding the paths known to have been trodden. If the assassin had fled in any other direction the hound would hit upon his trail and follow it.

ASSUMED PROBABILITIES.

Assuming that the man had stalked Mrs. Luard, as some seem to imagine and had left the neighbourhood of his crime by the same route the only thing to be done would be to work back to the point at which General Luard and his wife parted taking the hound parallel with the track on each side until some diverging trail were discovered. We may, however, practically dismiss the idea of the murderer going back that way. The probability is that he would take an entirely different direction, and the prospect of the bloodhound striking his line is well within the bounds of reason.

It is not easy to understand the psychology of one who has just perpetrated a horrible crime; but it is probably a safe assumption to presume that the man would keep out of human sight as long as he conveniently could. Therefore, his subsequent movements would be all in favour of his pursuers. It is quite true that he might make for a railway station, but it would obviously aid the police if they knew with some degree of certainty that the man they wanted had taken train at some particular spot.

Bloodhounds are in constant use in America. Here they would not be able to work under such advantages as are afforded by large tracts of virgin country untrodden by the feet of men. Even in our thickly-populated country, however, there are innumerable instances in which they would be of definite value. Take the case of little children who have gone astray on the Welsh hills. If a bloodhound had been available and could have been at once started on the track of these little ones there would have been fewer sorrowing parents. A good deal of trouble would be saved if a hound or two were attached to such convict establishments as Dartmoor, whence prisoners escape with tolerable frequency.

HOW SHOULD HOUNDS BE PROVIDED?

The question is whether, in our usual haphazard manner, we shall continue to rely upon voluntary agencies or whether the matter shall be taken in hand by the county authorities. It is quite possible that the police may not care to add to their many duties that of keeping and training a bloodhound or two, but it should be an easy thing for a small annual fee to induce sport-loving people to add a bloodhound to their menage. Of course, the hound would have to be well trained, but this would not present insuperable difficulties. Almost every puppy enters naturally into man-hunting. Occasionally we shall find a young hound that has no aptitude for the work but it is not very usual. Early lessons are simple. As soon as the whelp has sense enough to be handy he should be encouraged to hunt someone he knows. Let him see the runner start, and then stimulate him to find rewarding him with a piece of meat when successful. He will quickly enter into the game. When he has attained a certain amount of proficiency, set him to work on strangers gradually increasing the lead given to the quarry until he will hunt a line some hours cold. The colder the line the more useful will the hound be.

It is advisable to habituate him to hunting the clean boot from the outset; that is to say, a man whose boots have not been doctored by any artificial preparation. No stronger scent than the emanations from the human body is needed; if the puppy is started on aniseed you are only teaching him a lesson which he will have to unlearn. As time goes on it is well to cross the line of the runner in several places, which may be indicated by means of sticks. Should the youngster show any disposition to change he must be at once checked and helped to keep on the original trail.

LEATHER MADE FROM CACTUS.

A method of making a material resembling leather from the fibre of a variety of cactus common in Arizona has been discovered by Frederic C. Wright, who sends an account of his discovery to "The Plant World" (Tuscan, Ariz., May). Over a year ago, while handling a piece of bisnaga ("Echinocactus wislizeni"), Mr. Wright noticed that after the water was pressed from the fibre it had remarkable strength and pliability, resembling leather. Upon drying, it became brittle and chalk-like, says the writer:

"In an effort to obtain strength and pliability in the fibre after drying, I began a series of experiments in a crude way, not being a scientist nor a chemist and unfamiliar with their methods. I boiled the fibre with mosquite bark and burnt rags to tan and colour it. I secured the colour, but the fibre did not tan. I soaked it in oil; I used aluminium palmitate, tannic acid, gum arabic, caoutchouc, and I used glue, but none of these gave results. But, late one night soon after, I went to bed and slept the sleep of contenment, with a piece of perfect leather made from cactus fibre in my hand. I used water and glycerine about 25 per cent. of the latter. All these things, after one knows them, are as simple as spreading butter on bread. But of course, it's the finding out that's so difficult.

"After I learned how simple it was to make the cactus leather, I then experimented to discover the best methods of cutting and drying. On account of the large proportion of water contained in a bisnaga or sahuaro, the thickness of the fibre reduces remarkably during the drying process. If the fibre is cut one half inch thick it reduces to about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness: yet one cannot cut the sheets so thin that there is not a film of leather left when the fibre is dry.

"The final finish depends on the manner in which the cut has been made, with knife or saw, as well as the direction of the cut. The grain of a sahuaro or bisnaga runs crosswise the cactus, or, more properly speaking, it runs from the heart of the cactus, to the outer edge, with rows of tougher fibre extending to the centre of each corrugation that forms the support for thousands of needle-like spines.

"Leather made from a cross-grain cut is not so strong as that made from fibre cut with the grain. The width and length of a sheet of cactus leather need be limited only to the length and diameter of the cactus, and the facilities for cutting.

"If a circumferential cut is made (as one would peel an apple) from twenty to forty feet in length of fibre may be obtained from cacti of the larger growths. In making the circumferential cut, the length of the sheet, of course, is also governed by the thickness of the sheet. It is a half-inch cut, a good-sized sahuaro will give over twenty feet in length of fibre. By making the sheet one-quarter inch thick, close on to fifty feet of film may be obtained, according to the diameter of the cactus.

"Immediately after cutting, the fibre is placed direct in the tanning-bath. The tanning process requires from two to three hours, according to the thickness of the fibre. After removal from the bath the fibre is limp and has great weight. Large pieces must be handled with some care lest they be torn. However, by cutting and tanning the fibre in a thin sheet and re-enforcing with cloth or some other suitable material, and by using a gloss finish, the brittleness is overcome and great strength is secured.

"The drying process is the most tedious of all. As much water as possible is first preised from the sheet, after which it may be hung up to dry or dried by artificial heat. When dry, the leather is white or tan, and may be stained any color desired."

Leather, the writer goes on to say, may also be made from the older joints of leaves of the opuntia, only the tough fibre just within the outer covering being used. From the heart of still another cactus, the gaint sahuaro, boxes, picture-framer, etc., may be made, as shown in the illustration.

THE HIGHEST SALARIED MAN IN THE WORLD.

"They have a miner over there in America who can smell a gold mine a thousand miles away. 'Let's send for this man Hammond.' Thus Barney Barnato is reported to have spoken to his brother one day in London, years ago. So Hammond, John Hays, was sent for, and proved invaluable to Barnato, and afterwards to Cecil Rhodes, in their South African enterprises," says "Current Litterature."

AN EXTRACTOR OF GOLD.

"A man who can 'smell' gold mines is obviously invaluable to somebody. The great business boom that has been of late years sweeping over the whole world has been due in large measure to the rapid increase in the production of gold and the consequent increase in the circulating medium. John Hays Hammond has probably done more than any other one man on the planet to bring about this rapid increase. To his abilities as a mining engineer, therefore, every nation that has felt the effects of the tidal wave of prosperity is in some degree indebted for its industrial progress. The powers which his skilful touch has released has rendered the strain of living a bit easier in all civilised lands.

CHAINS OF CONSEQUENCE.

"It has quickened the flow in the arteries of trade, it has helped drive the machinery of a myriad mills and factories, it has weighted down a little deeper the great transoceanic steamships and it has increased the size of millions of savings bank deposits. It has helped to do other things. For instance, it helped to precipitate a bloody and costly war in South Africa. One gets dizzy, indeed, trying to follow up, even in imagination, the endless and numberless chains of consequence that take their start in the actions of such a man.

"His yearly salary as chief consulting engineer of Guggenheim Company is said, on good authority, to be £500,000, which is ten times that of the President, of the United States. It is presumedly the largest salary paid to any man on the earth, the largest salary ever paid continuously in the history of the world.

"Hammond was born in the centre of gold excitement. The year was 1855, and the place was San Francisco. When he was a child he watched the gulch miners washing dirt and gravel for the grains of gold. He went hunting for it himself at the age of ten, and he quickly developed a knack of finding it. Old miners say he would take up a chunk of quartz and confidently assert, 'This contains a fine nugget.' They would break it open and find the nugget.

HIS EDUCATION.

"His taste for mineralogy was so marked that his father determined to send him all the way across the Continent to Yale, to attend the Sheffield Scientific School, where he graduated in 1876. He completed the equipment for his future career in the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, Germany, and in 1880 he was a member of the U. S. Geological Survey, examining all the principal gold mines of California. To natural aptitude, therefore, he added the best of technical training, and it took him only about ten years to achieve a reputation that reached London and moved the Barnatos as already related."

OXYGEN AS A SPUR.

Astounding Effect on Athletes.

RECORD BREAKING.

Mr. Leonard Hill, F. R. S., lecturer in physiology at the London Hospital, has been conducting some remarkable tests of the effect of oxygen on athletes. He believes that by the use of oxygen it will be possible easily to lower the world's athletic records, and to improve sports in general. The tests he has conducted have so far been concerned only with runners. Mr. Holding, the Oxford "blue," and Mr. T. H. Just after breathing oxygen for two and three minutes, respectively, each beat their previous best time. Mr. Hill, who, in co-operation with Mr. Flack, his demonstrator has been engaged for a year past in research on the cause of hard breathing, gave an "Express" representative an interview on the subject of his experiments at his home at Loughton recently. "The reason why a man cannot hold his breath beyond a certain time," said Mr. Hill, "is that he uses up the oxygen which is in his blood and tissues, and goes on producing carbonic acid. The want of oxygen and the excess of carbonic acid excite the breathing centre in the brain so that the man is forced to take breath. The effect of a want of oxygen can be staved off for a much longer period by breathing pure oxygen. Mr. Flack and myself both found that we could hold our breath about three times as long as usual if we took three breaths of oxygen. Dr. Vernon, of Oxford, extending our work a step has succeeded in holding his breath for 8 1-2 minutes.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS.

"These experiments led me to think that the panting and distress of the athlete might be largely mitigated by making him breathe oxygen deeply before and after a race, the former to prevent excessive distress and increase his running powers, and the latter to relieve whatever distress he might have. Mr. Flack and myself, therefore, went down to the London Hospital Sports and gave oxygen to some of the runners immediately after the races, and very greatly relieved the men's distress. For the three miles race there were only two competitors, and we gave them both oxygen before the start. One man was out of training, and gave up; the other told me he had never run the first lap with such ease and comfort."

"The next thing," Mr. Hill continued, "was to get hold of a first-class athlete, and I asked Mr. T. H. Just to run for me, and obtain other runners to co-operate. Our first important experiment was at Stamford Bridge last Monday week. Mr Holding started off with an unpaced quarter of a mile after breathing oxygen for two minutes. His time was 50 1-5 secs. Mr. Just paced him only for the last 150 yards. Mr. Holding told us that in the trials for the Olympic Games he had been unable to do a quarter in less than 52secs, and that his previous best was 51 1-5secs.

NO STIFFNESS.

"The onlookers declared that he was not more distressed than if he had run a hundred yards. With this Mr. Holding agreed. There was a notice able absence of that stiffness of the muscles and grogginess in the legs which follows a great running exertion. Following this, Mr. Holding said he would like to run a hundred yards. He breathed oxygen for two minutes, and did the distance in 11secs., his previous best having been 11 2-5secs.—and this after running a quarter! Then Mr. Just ran a half mile after breathing oxygen for three minutes, his time being 54secs. the first quarter, and 1min. 55 1-5secs. for the whole, his previous best having been at the Varsity spots, time 1min. 55 4-5secs. "On the occasion of his running the half for me he was only paced by Mr. Holding for the last 200 yards. He was very little distressed at the finish, and felt so fit in a short space of time that he said he would run a retired man's quarter," which he did in 52 3-5 secs. Then he paced a man twice for a hundred yards, and outdistanced him although the man covered the ground in 11 2-5 secs." Mr. Hill further stated that he is now trying to get a world's record-breaker to run for him as he is convinced that some amazing results will follow the use of oxygen. "I have no doubt," continued Mr. Hill, "that oxygen will enable athletes to break the world's records, and as its use can only do good to the athlete, and relieve excessive and dangerous distress, such as was witnessed in the case of Dorando, it is to be hoped that the Amateur Athletic Association will not rule it out.

BETTER THAN CHAMPAGNE.

"At any rate it will be valuable to use after a race. If Dorando had been able to have it on the last mile or two of his run he would have got in all right. Champagne was a ridiculous thing to give the runners; oxygen was what they wanted. "The same process would certainly answer for race-horses. A mask could be easily made for the animals, and I am hoping shortly to arrange for experiments in this direction. Think of the benefits rowers, boxers, and wrestlers would derive if they could breathe pure oxygen between each round or bout. And it would be interesting to see with what a tremendous spurt footballers would go off at half-time, if instead of sucking lemons, each man breathed oxygen for two or three minutes." Mr. Hill admits that there is a lot yet to learn concerning the use of oxygen in this manner, one of the most important questions being as to the length of time the effect of the gas lasts.

His chief plans at present are:—

1. To get a world's record-breaker to run for him.

2. To observe the effect of oxygen let out of cylinders into an awning erected on a running track so that long-distance runners shall, by running under the awning, pick up a little pure oxygen on each lap, as an engine picks up water.

3. To discover whether a man can more than make up for a stoppage during a race in order to breathe oxygen.

4. To test the effect of oxygen on race-horses.

AN OLD PARIS HOUSE.

In Paris the crowbar is about to fall on the house at the corner of the Boulevard Poissonniere and the Rue Montmartre, overlooking what is called the "Carrefour des Ecrases," from the number of carriage accidents which happened there. Built in the eighteenth century, this doomed house contains lofty salons which before the Revolution gathered the wits and beauties. The noble family who owned the mansion fell victims to the guillotine, and the house itself was dismantled and forfeited. It became a house of business, the upper floors being let out in apartments to various families, and so remained without further history during the First Empire and until 1830. The house then became the abode of a surgeon who had a large and very lucrative practice of a very confidential character. His clients were principally men who for various offences had been condemned for life to the galleys, but had succeeded by some means or other in effecting their escape. It was part of their punishment that men so sentenced should be branded on the shoulder with the letter "T.F." (travaux forces), a mark which it was essential to their safety to have obliterated.

Now this eminent surgeon was a specialist in this kind of work. His terms were high, and for cash in advance, but his silence could be depended on. By a delicate and skilful operation he was able to change what was a stigma of shame into an honourable wound which was worth a life income to the patient. For it was his custom to remove the incriminating scar by cauterisation and to simulate a wound from bullet or sword cut in its place, thus enabling the man to pose as a veteran who had fought under "le petit caporal," and had bled for his country. In the remote country districts of France such a man was certain to receive a warm welcome and a home at a comfortable farmhouse. If ever his identity under his assumed name was suspected he was able to clear himself by the display of his wound.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE MODERN SILHOUETTE.

A flying visit to Paris at this season is not so unproductive of suggestions as would at first sight appear, writes a lady correspondent. One may gather an almost bewildering mass of ideas in the region of the Rue de la Paix, deserted though it is by all save tourists. First, it is necessary to become familiarised with the manner in which the new figure is produced, the figure that is not so much tight-laced at the waist as braced in all over, that differs but little in width from chest to knee, yet that must on no account suggest pinching, or lose sight of gracious curves. The tall, slender, lissome woman has little to fear in the process of adapting herself, but miseries and discomforts beset the path of the lady inclined to embonpoint who would be modish. She must diet to begin with, and diet even more severely than is the law at Marienbad, and she must go in for such an amount of flesh-reducing exercise as she has not taken for years. A friend lately returned from Germany tells me that the sacrifices Berlin women are undergoing in order to achieve the correct silhouette are of a nature to draw tears from a stone.

AND THE NEW CORSET.

Never, even in the days when the sixteen-inch waist was considered pretty, has the corset played so important a part as at present. Those now being turned out in Paris are remarkable for extreme length and for their refusal to make any but the slightest allowance for hips. It seems almost impossible to sit down in them, and, as a matter of fact, I was shown a corset to be worn by a very great lady at some outdoor function in which it would be quite impossible to do anything but stand about or walk a little. But stiff bones have been banished by such as are slender enough to do without them, and the ideal corset would seem to be a sort of straight waistcoat of chamois leather, firm yet flexible, such as is worn by actresses when they appear on the stage in classic costumes. Chamois leather is frightfully hot for summer wear, and of course there are cooler substitutes: but how many women really mind a little discomfort when a result so important has to be accomplished?

OVERSKIRTS AND DRAPERIES.

It is to be an autumn of light-weight materials, cashmere, crepe, thinnest cloth, supple thick satin, and all such materials as drape well. Overskirts are a feature of most of the designs for wear later on, and many of these overskirts are opened up the front and crossed over to the left side, where a large buckle gives finish. The draped front is, indeed, to be very generally noticed, and the skirt underneath is as long and simple as can well be, although it is permissible to cover it with embroidery or light brading where the overskirt falls away. One lovely gown of princesse cut, the material Empire-green shantung, was opened from the left shoulder to the hem to display about three inches of coarse mauve net embroidered in gloss silk, tabs of the shantung adorned with huge buttons crossing the net at intervals from shoulder to knee. The yoke and the sleeves from the elbow were of net, and the huge hat of khaki-coloured straw trimmed with mauve clematis and black velvet strings. It ought to be said that the inevitable touch of black on the dress was given by ribbon velvet bands, that crossed in the front of the bodice below the corsage, were brought round at the sides somewhat above the waist, and met under a buckle high in the back. Sleeves are put in quite close fitting at the shoulders, as far as dresses are concerned, and come down to the back of the hands. To relieve the plainness, a ruche or frilling often runs down the outside of the arm. The frill at the top of the very high collar shows no sign of losing favour, and usually a frill to match finishes off the sleeves at the wrist.

THE INDIAN PEARL INDUSTRY.

There is likely soon to be a great advance in the British market for Indian pearls. Hitherto there has been a practical monopoly in the trade referring to this precious commodity; but a powerful syndicate is now in process of being formed that will have the effect of forcing up prices in a business which, so valuable in itself, certainly demands some exploitation.

"The "modus operandi" is," said an important merchant, now in London to a "Westminster" representative, "to collect parcels of Indian pearls and despatch them from Bombay and other ports to the London market, at a fixed price named but subject to offers. Against these parcels a small advance is given in (say) Bombay, while a price is being cabled for to London. This is the general principle, and it is, of course, subject to some improvement.

"It is hoped now to increase and enlarge the whole system of placing Indian pearls upon the London market. There is a wonderful future in store for the Indian pearling industry if it be properly handled. The operations are great but the business can be handled with so much more celerity and facility on this side, provided that the opportunities given are greater and the export sufficiently encouraged. We shall not exclude the Australian fisheries."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Af
Via Teheran Interrupted	Via Teheran Interrupted	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Pechang Perfect	Vi
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect	Vi
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....		

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours at 8 p. m. of the 11th September 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.
Turkey ...	12	12	40
Teheran ...	13	2	40
Suez	13	12	15

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Sonakim interrupted
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted
Moulmein Route vin Raheng In

The "Pioneer's" Frontier states that the Sarhang of Dha orders from Kabul prohi grain from Afghan territory.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

THE great football carnival of Western India—the Bombay Rovers' Tournament—commenced last Saturday afternoon on the Cooperage ground, when the Royal Field Artillery from Kirkee tried issues with a combination of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. Twelve teams have entered this year against fifteen in the previous one, of which seven are Military and five Civil. A strange result of the drawings is that all the latter have been set to face military opponents in the initial round, and however much we may wish for the contrary, it is doubtful whether even one of them will stand the test of the ordeal; but notwithstanding we may be certain of witnessing some excellent games. The soldiers, fresh from the Divisional and Harris Tournaments, are said to be well set and keen for the fray, and whoever wins the Cup, the public are sure to be treated to a good series of well fought and scientific displays. It may not be out of place here to mention that larger entries were at first expected, but since Bombay has been declared out of bounds by the authorities, some of the would-be participants have had to abstain.

No team would have been more heartily welcomed than that of the Calcutta Football Club, who, although they had actually sent in their nomination and antied up the fee, have been obliged to withdraw at the very last moment owing to so many of their best men being unable to get away.

The Cooperage on Saturday again presented quite an animated appearance, favoured by gloriously fine weather and a very large crowd which fully taxed the ample seating accommodation of the Grand Stands while Mr. Hogan's new venture of two-anna seats also quite caught on, a very small portion of the five hundred chairs having been unoccupied. The name of the lucky one to draw the prize has not transpired; but the idea is a happy one, and if the management are called upon to increase the number of seats, it would be no surprise.

As to the match itself, the better team undoubtedly won, but they had their work to do to score the victory. In the first half, the play was, on the whole, very even, but in the second half the soldiers made headway, and the score, which was level at the interval, was raised by them to 3 to 1.

It would not be unjust to say that the Civilians, poorly served in their left wing, threw some chances away, and H. Templeton left-half, usually a safe man, also muddled once or twice, the second goal of the Gunners being the outcome of his failure to clear an easy ball. Further, the soldiers being the heavier built and taller of the two, the Y. M. committed the great blunder of keeping the ball in the sky instead of their usual short passing game, which, particularly on this occasion, would have stood them in good stead and saved them somewhat. Rose was, to a certain extent, safe in goal, but he exposed his charge unnecessarily, and left his post too often when there was imaginable danger. Kelly, Jaeger and Dowling were the pick of the team, and the good clearing work of the first named at left-back was much appreciated.

The R. F. A., on the other hand, cannot be said to have played their best game. We warned players against 'posturing' at the commencement of the Harwood League and to repeat this would do no harm now, for much of it was noticeable on the Gunners' side. The "turkey-cock strut" does not appeal to the public, nor does it improve the teams' chances. Apart from this, the eleven combined well, and heading was resorted to with ability and success. They are strong in their halves and wings, and Burrows, the centre-forward, though forced to retire with a bad cut in the head about the middle of the second half, is a good man in that difficult position. As the players will be again before the public in the second round, comment on individuals is best reserved for a future occasion, except that it was a pleasure to notice the quite sportsman like way in which both teams did their work; the game was good-natured throughout, which is unfortunately not what is sometimes witnessed on the Cooperage.

The teams were early on the field and on a firm ground. The Y. M. in charge of the Admiralty House goal, kicked off at 5-45 p.m., but the Artillery taking up the ball attacked, and Rose having headed over the bar, a corner was the result, but it brought no score. Play in midfield ensued for the next seven or eight minutes, then the soldiers again pressed, and Rose and Kelly saved their side from disaster time and again. The ball was all over the field, till, Jaeger missing to clear, Kelly sent a long shot and Brown netted it amidst applause. Retaliation followed and again Rose had an anxious time. After some even play, in which both flags were vehemently attacked, the soldiers made a strong assault, and though Rose saved he was beaten at last, Lyons out of a corner shot equalizing. At half time, the ball was in midfield. Score:—

R. F. A. Kirkee ..... 1 goal
Y. M. C. A. ..... 1 goal

On crossing over, even exchanges were witnessed for the first five minutes: then George Brewin and Dowling made an attempt to lower the military flag, but Kelly having foiled them, the soldiers assumed the aggressive and a pretty one from Rook was cleared by Rose. Each side now attacked by turns, but the two Kellys saved their respective teams from danger by some sound kicking. Templeton having failed to clear in an easy position, the right wing rushed the ball through and Lyons scored a second time. The soldiers were again on their adversaries' ground, and after a hot bout, Stone recorded No. 3. Y. M. now rallied, but Pitt, the outside, made a poor attempt in a good position. Jaeger and Dowling soon afterwards made a fresh attempt, but Merrick beat them. At full time, the Civilians were in front of the Gunners' goal and secured a corner, the shot from which Merrick saved with great skill. In the middle of this half, Barrows, charging into Rowbottom, their heads came into contact, and the former sustaining a deep cut was forced to retire. Score:—

R. F. A. Kirkee ..... 3 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

R. F. A.		Y.M.C.A.
Merrick	Goal	Rose.
Kelly, North	Backs	Rowbottom (capt), Kelly.
Groves, Lilly, Hogarth	Half backs.	Gradwell, Jaeger, H Templeton.
Stone, Lyons, Barrows (capt), Beak, Brooks	Forwards	T Brewin, G Brown, G Brewin, Dowling, Pitt.

Referee—Sergeant Watts, R.A.

TO-DAY.

East Lancs. vs. R. G. A., Bombay.

MESSRS. Muirhead, Pearse, Lightfoot and Bean are now sitting at Simla to complete the revision of the Railway Goods Tariff, which was begun last year and continued afterwards at Jubbulpore.

THE Goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I Railway for the week ending 22nd August 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 50,562 mds. with an increase of Rs. 8,554 in the earnings.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Grant Medical College.

RAPID SCORING BY THE GYMKHANA.

100 RUNS IN 45 MINUTES.

RAPID scoring was the order of the day in the match played last Saturday between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Grant Medical College Gymkhana The home team going in to bat hit up a century in forty-five minutes, the innings terminating at 297. H. C. Reid especially played free, attractive cricket, meeting the bowling with confidence. The Medicos though they eventually lost the game, also played very well, Steinhoff giving an exhibition of sound, scientific batting, his timing being quite accurate.

To the Gymkhana total E. C. Reid, Hearson and West contributed 84 55 and 48 respectively. The Medical College made 200, to which Steinhoff and Vaidya contributed 63 and 37 respectively. The Medicos thus lost the match by 97 runs. E. C. Reid and West opened the Gymkhana innings. The two batsmen, playing the bowling with confidence, had hit out from the commencement. Fourer followed fourer in quick succession, and notwithstanding frequent changes in the bowling the total continued mounting up rapidly and reached the first century amid loud cheering as the result of forty-five minutes' play. Reid's contribution at this stage was 60. Four more decades followed. The total stood at 147, when West, who had been playing a fine, correct game, was caught by Billimoria off Bennett (147-1-47). Clarke joined Reid, who was shortly after caught by Cahill off Vaidya. The retiring batsman had made 84 in splendid style and narrowly missed reaching the century. His contribution included nine 4's (150-2-84). Hearson went in. Another stand was then made, Hearson and Clarke taking the total from 150 to 200 at this stage. The total was then augmented by six, when Clarke, who had been playing a free game, was caught in the long field by Prabhakar off Cooper (206-3-24). Commander Vines, the Gymkhana "skipper," was the fifth man in. He had a life when at 5. The total stood at 219 for 3 wickets, when play was adjourned for tiffin.

On the match being resumed, the Gymkhana carried the total to 297, Hearson hitting out and mounting up the scores.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Prabhaker and Steinhoff opened the Medical College innings, facing the bowling of Coombs and Clarke. They took the total to 35, when Prabhakar was out to a fine one-hand catch by Coombs, who was trundling (35-1-13). Bennet joined Steinhoff, who made some very beautiful strokes. The total stood at 53, when Bennet succumbed to a finely pitched ball off Coombs (53-3-7). Billimoria, who was the next man in, made 4, when he in attempting to drive a tempting delivery off Clarke was clean-bowled (66-3-4). Vaidya stepped in. Steinhoff continued playing a fine game, and soon sent up the seventh and eighth decades. With the total at 84, West relieved Coombs at the northern end, and Hewlett was put on to bowl in place of Clarke at the other end. Vaidya had a life at this stage off West, the chance being not accepted at mind-on. Steinhoff too had a life when at 48, being missed at the slips by Vines off West. 90 was then telegraphed, of which Steinhoff's contribution was 50. Shortly after, the first century was signalled, which Steinhoff greeted by twice driving West to the boundary for four. Steinhoff's career, however ended on the totel reaching 111, of which he had made 63 by fine, attractive cricket. He was l-b-w to Hewlett (111-4-63). Cahill was the sixth man in whom West soon clean-bowled. (116-5-5). Kotewal joined Vaidya, who, by driving Hewlett for a fourer, sent up 120. The new man, Kotewal, was then very beautifully caught in the slips by Clarke off West (126-6-9). Kantonwalla now partnered Vaidya. Clarke replaced Hewlett at the Gymkhana end. McCallum, who had been put on to bowl, then completely beat Kantonwalla (141-7-0). Tata went in. The total reached 154, when Vaidya, who had been playing fine cricket, was stumped by Gordon off McCallum (154-8-37). Cooper was the next man in. The total gradually rose to 186, when Coombs spread-eagled Cooper's wickets (186-9-11). Kharas was the last man in. The second century was then telegraphed, but immediately after, Kharas was out to a catch by West off Coombs, the Grant Medical College innings terminating for 200. (200—10—9).

The Bombay Gymkhana thus won the match by 97 runs. The followin are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr F P West, c Billimoria, b Bennett	47
Mr E C Reid, c Cahill, b Vaidya	84
Mr F J Clarke, c Prabhakar, b Cooper	24
Comdr Vines, c Billimoria, b Tata	5
Mr Hearson, b Cooper	55
Mr Coombs, c Bennett, b Cooper	19
Lt McCallum, b Cooper	18
Mr F Ware, b Cooper	16
Mr S R Gordon, b Tata	2
Mr Hewlett, not out	8
Mr A S Bishop, c Kharas, b Tata	0
Extras	19
Total	297

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr Prabhaker, c and b Coombs	13
Mr Steinhoff, l-b-w, b Hewlett	63
Major Bennett, b Coombs	7
Mr S D Billimoria, b Clarke	4
Mr J Vaidya, b McCallum	37
Mr Cahill, b West	5
Mr Kotewall, c Clarke, b West	0
Mr Kantonwalla, b McCallum	0
Mr Tata, not out	33
Mr Cooper, b Coombs	12
Mr Kharas, c West, b Coombs	8
Extras	19
Total	209

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cooper	17	87	0	5
Tata	13	58	1	3
Prabhaker	6	27	0	0
Bennett	18	82	0	1
Vaidya	8	24	0	1

GRAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Coombs	15	59	1	4
Clarke	17	49	1	1
West	6	35	0	2
Hewlett	7	27	1	1
McCallum	4	11	0	2

A match was played on the Marine Lines ground on the 11th instant, between the Government Telegraphs and the Bombay Improvement Trust, resulting in a win for the former by 19 runs. Scores:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Sorris G, b Sorabjee	0
D'Sylva A, c Fisher, b Murray	26
Edie G, b Prabhavalkar	1
D'Souza V, b Murray	33
D'Silva S, c Sorabjee, b Murray	0
Tayler A E, c Talyarkhan, b Murray	0
Leslie N (capt), c Murray, b Desai	0
Sorris W, c and b Desai	4
D'Souza B, c Marathe, b Desai	0
Braganza A X, not out	9
St Anne C, b Desai	3
Total	76

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Talyarkhan, c G Sorris, b Taylor	11
Prabhavalkar, c Taylor, b G Sorris	20
Sorabjee R, c G Sorris, b Taylor	0
Marathe, c G Sorris, b Taylor	3
Kent R (capt), b Taylor	12
Desai, c S D'Sylva, b G Sorris	0
Barucha D, c and b Taylor	3
Byramjee M, b G Sorris	7
Fisher, not out	1
Murray, c Edie, b Taylor	0
Barucha E B, c St Ann, b Taylor	0
Total	57

A whole-day match in connection with the Bombay Cricket League was played on the Marine Lines on Saturday between the Bombay Improvement Trust and the G. T. R. C. T. the B. I. T. with 114 to their credit looked like bringing off a very easy victory, getting 5 wickets for 53 runs, but the partnership of Taylor and Leslie made things lively and altered the aspect of affairs, making it a very interesting and keenly contested game which ended in an exciting finish, the B. I. T. eventually winning by 9 runs.

At the interval, both teams were the guests of the Telegraph Skipper, Mr. Leslie, at the popular lunching place, Messrs. Mongini's.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Prabawalkar, c and b Sorris	21
Sorabjee, b Sorris	3
Desai, b Taylor	0
Keat (Captain), b Taylor	2
Talykhan, b Taylor	11
Marathe, c Sorris, b Taylor	0
Byramjee, c and b Taylor	49
Barucha D, run out	7
Barucha C, c Edie, b Taylor	5
Fisher, c and b Taylor	2
Murray, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	114

G. T. R. C.

Nolscher, l b w b Desai	1
Sorris G, c Talyarkhan, b Desai	14
Desuza V, c Marathe, b Prabawalkar	4
Edie, c Talyarkhan, b Desai	26
D'Silva S, c Barucha, b Desai	4
D'Silva A, c Sorabjee, b Desai	5
Taylor, c Desai, b Murray	34
Braganza, b Desai	10
Sorris W, c Talyarkhan, Murray	0
Braganza, a Desai	3
D'Souza B, not out	3
Extra	0
Total	105

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. UNION HALL C. C.

A match was played on Friday, the 11th instant, between the Islam Gymkhana and the Union Hall C. C., and resulted in a win for the latter by 46 runs.

UNION HALL C. C.

Steinhoff S, b Tumboowalla	54
Heyter R, c Syed, b Tumboowalla	1
Holtham P, c Ishaq, b Valli Mohamed	29
George W, b Tumboowalla	15
Pennock H, b Tumboowala	12
Lyons G, b Belgaumwalla	2
O'Hara L, st, b Tumboowalla	27
Gilder S, b Tumboowalla	6
Mendes J, b Belgaumwalla	4
Shaller W, st, b Tumboowalla	5
Baker E, not out	2
Extras	10
Total	167

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Karim S, b Holtham	6
Ismail N, c Steinhoff, b Pennock	18
Merchant S, run out	10
Tumboowalla R, c Lyons, b Pennock	40
Md Oomer, c Steinhoff, b Holtham	24
Valli Mohamed, c Shaller, b Pennock	6
Belgaumwalla, c Steinhoff, b Pennock	0
Chikley, c Steinhoff, b Pennock	0
Salomanji, c O'Hara, b Holtham	6
Ishaq, b Pennock	0
Maushi, not out	7
Extras	4
Total	121

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD,

43RD BRIGADE R. F. A. vs. MILITARY MEDICAL CRICKET CLUB.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 9.

The Military Medical Cricket Club and the 43rd Brigade, R. F. A., played a cricket match on the Artillery ground yesterday afternoon, in which Mr. Thompson played capital cricket for 97, missing the century by 3. Captain Lough and Corporal Hallington made a useful 29 and 24, respectively. The following are the scores:

MEDICAL.

Capt MacNichol, b Maryon	6
Mr Dunlop, b Maryon	18
Maduray, b Maryon	0
Mr Thompson, run out	97
Mr Beer, b Lieut Hankin	30
Capt Lewis, b Lieut Hankin	0
Mr Scanlon, not out	1
Martin, Velangany, Mr Ross, Bellary	Did not bat.
Extras	12
Total	164

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Cattermole	4	1	0	18
Maryon	10	0	3	33
Benyan	10	3	0	48
Lt Hankin	7	0	2	84
Capt Wynne	2	0	0	6
Sgt Barnes	2	0	1	13

ARTILLERY.

Gr Grasenan, c Scanlon, b Beer	12
Sgt Barnes, c Valangany, b Beer	1
Capt Hallington, c Maduray, b MacNichol	24
Lieut Hankin, b Dunloo	5
Gr Cattermole, c Valangany, b Dunlop	0
Capt Lough, Valangany, b MacNichol	29
Tpt Benyas, b Beer	7
Capt Wynne, Gr Maryon	Did not bat.
Dr Taylor, not out	12
Cpl Beraton, b MacNichol	3
Extras	11
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Beer	11	2	3	32
Dunlop	8	2	3	17
Thompson	3	0	0	16
Valangany	2	0	0	4
Maduray	3	1	0	7
Capt MacNichol	5	0	3	17

MADRAS REGATTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Madras Boat Club held the hot weather regatta in the Adyar river yesterday. Poona beat Madras in fours after a splendid race by a quarter length.

Poona crew:—Bow—Lieut. Twiss, R.E., 2—Captain Paris, R.E., 3—A. K. Graham; stroke—Captain Cunningham, I.M.S., cox—Lieut. Pye, R.E.

Madras crew:—Bow.—F. Graham I.C.S., 2—C. J. Scott; 3—C. R. Watkins; stroke—F. H. Wilson; cox—C. Massey Dawson.

In Sculls, W. Modeley of Madras beat A. K. Graham of Poona by a third of a length.

In pairs Graham and Cunningham of Poona beat Madras (Graham and Wilson) easily. The visitors were entertained at dinner in the Adyar Club in the evening.

RACING.

Poona Big Meeting.

THIRD DAY.

BLACK WOLF BREAKS A RECORD.

Poona is having a great spell of fine weather, though it is unusally hot, and with another somewhat ignominious collapse of the Presidency team there was nothing to attract the public away and they turned up in large numbers. Seven races were run, the public having rather the better of exchanges and the nnmber and class of the fields seen out is sign enough of the prosperity of racing in this country.

As usual, the opening event was the jump race, and once more the punters shewed confidence in Seclusion though Greenstone wound up an equal favourite. The latter was going well, Captain Meynell not seeming as much at home as he is on his own pony, till at the jump by the six furlongs he pecked badly and from then onwards never flattered. Lamrock took over the pace-making from Seclusion till the half mile, when the chestnut came away to hold Chassepot very safe right up the straight.

Nothing could shake the confidence in the old favourite, Bay Middleton, in the Wanowrie Plate though much solid money came for the Lilliputs' winner, Creditor. This time Bay Middleton was first out, resigned the lead to Creditor and Derby and then came out at the finish to win a race which fairly proves our reiterated contention so often unfairly disputed that Robinson has lost none of his coolness and judgment and that this way of riding the old champion and other speedy sprinters like Mountain King, &c., is the correct and only way to do them absolute justice.

Though up to then we had seen nothing of Mr. Galstaun's three-year-old, Black Wolf, such confidence was shewn by the stable that the public were justified in following. He consequently went out a decided favourite for the Aga Khan's Cup (a very handsome one which was on view as is the wont) from Pelargonium and Currandooley, in favour of whom Mother Goose was withdrawn from the race. The early running was made by Wandin and Cinder Bill when at the mile the two fancied ones drew up and Black Wolf held a clear lead at the six furlongs. From there one could have but little doubt, the youngster winning very comfortably and staying out a late run by Hunting Horn, in the remarkable time of 2 mins. 36 secs.

In the International Plate punters got their first set-back when Russley Rose was a very warm favourite and, getting badly away, made a late appearance though never moving in anything like her own free style, to just miss her place. Tete-a-Tete, Pantry Girl, and Chippy Norton were first away and the race lay between them. Pantry Girl taking the lead before the distance just stayed Chippy Norton out. There is, one hears, an enquiry in connection with the race.

Another first favourite went down when Zotique ran nowhere in the first of the divided Autumn Plates. Rustile led her out but when it came to the straight there was nothing in it but Fireworks who won in the same easy manner as in the Criterion on Wednesday. Bucolic was left at the post, but Posco and Rustile showed up well, especially the former with all his big weight.

After his last win Precious was in prime demand for the Bedouin Plate, but could do nothing whereas both Wild Poppy and Gladiator fell away after making the pace for Brigand to come out and then be passed by Moonib Pasha who won his second consecutive race comfortably.

Seventh and last was the Second Autumn Plate with Crossbred, said to have done wonders on the track, giving way to St. Patrick who has come on wonderfully this season. Winsome got a good break at the start, but when it came to racing St. Patrick came away well to stave off a strong run by Mallinyook. Crossbred got none too good a start but we may expect to see more of him later. Details:—

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL—About 2 miles over 9 flights.

Hon'ble A. A. Apcar's Seclusion, 11st 8lbs..... L. C. Hoyt 1
Mr B. Rube's Chassepot, 11st 11b. Mr. Charrington 2
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lamrock, 10st 8lbs Bond 3
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lord Boyne, 9st 5lbs Northmore 4

Also ran:—Greenstone, 10st. 9lbs.; Clear Artist, 10st. 2lbs.; Daroji, 10st. (carried 10st. 2lbs.); and Balayense, 9st. 8lbs.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Seclusion and Greenstone, 5 to 1. Lamrock, 8 to 1 Chassepot and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—They got away in a bunch, Seclusion being first to shew the way, followed by Lord Boyne, Daroji and Clear Artist, who showed an inclination to run out. Passing the stand, Greenstone drew up third and rounding the bend, Lamrock came up fast and went to the front followed by Clear Artist, Seclusion and Greenstone. The front pair had a long lead but at the six furlong jump Greenstone pecked badly and dropped back. Seclusion drew up again at the half mile and at the three furlongs was leading with Chassepot passing Clear Artist. At the last jump Chassepot was nearly up to the leader, but Seclusion going away again comfortably, won by a length, two and a half next. Time:—3 mins. 55 2-5 secs.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under—6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's Bay Middleton, 9st 4lb Robinson 1
Aga S. Shah's Grey Falcon, 8st 6st.....Kamad 2
Mr Artin A. Essayie's Creditor, 8st 11lb...Southall 3
Mr. Kelso's Young Gazelle, 7st 8lb.....Killorn 4

Also ran:—Mumbra, 8st 5lb, Derby, 8st 3lb; Mudlool, 8st 3lb; Engine, 8st 2lb; Betty, 7st 7lb; and Sir Jamal, 7st 1st.

Betting:—Evens Bay Middleton, 2 to 1 against Creditor, 7 to 1 Grey Falcon, 8 to 1 Young Gazelle, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Bay Middleton was first away, but soon passed by Creditor and Mumbra with Derby fourth. At the half mile Derby came into second place and at the bend Bay Middleton drew up to them with Young Gazelle coming outside. Bay Middleton in the middle took a slight lead past the distance and stayed out a strong run by Grey Falcon, who came through only a furlong from home, by half a length, head next. Time:—1min. 22 2-5 secs.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP—Cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.I.E.—1 1-2 miles.

Mr J. C. Galtaun's Black Wolf, 6st 12lb. A. Ferguson 1
Mr. Kelso's Hunting Horn, 7st 3lbs .....Killorn 2
Mr Jiji's Pelargonium II, 7st 6lbs .....Melsom 3
Hon'ble A. A. Apcar's Golden Gleam, 7st 10lbs Evans 4

Also ran:—Misty Morn, 9st 3lbs; Wandin, 8st 10lbs; The Master, 7st 13lbs; Cinder Bill, 7st 13lbs; and Currandooley, 7st.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Black Wolf, 4 to 2 Pelargonium II, 5 to 1 Wandin and Currandooley, 8 to 1 Golden Gleam, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Pelargonium got away poorly, Wandin going to the front from Cinder Bill, Black Wolf, The Master and Currandooley. Nearing the mile Black Wolf drew up into second place and Pelargonium began to overhaul his field. At the six furlongs Black Wolf led with Pelargonium falling in behind him. This order continuing till Hunting Horn put in a run down the straight passing Pelargonium, but Black Wolf stayed on to win easily by a length and a half, neck between next two. Cinder Bill pulled up very lame. Time:—2 mins. 36 secs.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE.—A handicap for Ponies 14st. 2lbs. and under—6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's Pantry Girl—late Minnie, 8st. 12lbs.....A. Hoyt 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Chippy Norton, 8st. 5lbs. Evans 2
Major G. Moore's Tete-a-Tete, 6st. 10lbs....Kamad 3
Mr. Kelso's Russley Rose, 9st. 8lbs .....Killorn 4

Also ran:—Lady Leslie, 9st. 12lbs; Lady Nannie 9st. 7lbs; Gun Metal, 9st 2lbs; Cracker, 8st. 9lbs; Matalgia, 8st. 7lbs; Mandeville, 8st. 3lbs; Koko, 7st. 10lbs; and General Fife, 7st. 3lbs.

Betting:—Evens Russley Rose, 5 to 1 against Lady Nannie and Pantry Girl, 6 to 1 Matalgia, 8 to 1 Chippy Norton, and Mandeville, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Tete-a-Tete led out followed by Pantry Girl and Chippy Norton, with Lady Nannie and Russley Rose getting away badly. Rounding the bend Pantry Girl came up and passed the leader and at the distance Chippy Norton put in a run, Russley Rose coming outside. A furlong from home Pantry Girl was all out but just managed to stay on and win by a head, a length and a quarter between next two. Time—1min. 17secs.

THE FIRST AUTUMN PLATE.—A High Weight Handicap for Horses.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Field's Fireworks, 9st. 4lbs.....Firth 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's Rustile, 7st 13lbs...Whalley 2
Mr. R. R. S's Posco, 10st. 5lbs .....Hill 3
Mr. D. Runchordass's Coquette, 8st. 2lbs...Manley 4

Also ran:—Pincher 9st; Zotique 8st. 6lbs; Dulcimer 8st. 3lbs; and Bucolic 7st. 13lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Zotique; 4 to 1 against Fireworks and Bucolic; 6 to 1 Dulcimer and Pincher; 8 to 1 Rustile and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Bucolic was left standing at the gate, Rustile leading out from Zotique and Fireworks. Entering the straight Fireworks came into the lead going strong and held Rustile very safe, winning by a length and a quarter, a head between next two. Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—A High Weight Handicap for Arabs—1 Mile.

M. M. Goculdass's Moonib Pasha, 8st 2lbs Robinson 1
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Brigand II, 7st. 5lbs .....A. Ferguson 2
Mr. Beg's Dhamas, 8st. 4lbs..... Taylor 3
M. Goculdass's False Start, 7st. 11b.....A. Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Precious, 10st. 5lbs; Peculiar, 8st. 2lbs; Eed, 8st. 10lbs; Gladiator, 8st. 7lbs; Soheil, 8st. 3lbs; Spearmint, 8st. 3lbs; Swalior, 8st; Hadee, 7st. 12lbs; Bendigo 7st. 10lbs; Antica 7st. 7lbs; Moscow, 7st. 6lbs; Scarlet, 7st. 2lbs; Wild Poppy, 6st. 10lbs; Company, 6st 5lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Precious, 4 to 1 Moonib Pasha, 7 to 1 Peculiar, 8 to 1 Dhamas, Gladiator and Bendigo, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Wild Poppy getting well away led Gladiator, Bendigo and False Start, till at the three furlongs Gladiator took the lead with Brigand and Moscow coming up and at the bend Moonib Pasha came up behind them. Down the straight Brigand led False Start and Dhamas, but Moonib Pasha coming outside full of running, passed them all and won comfortably by two lengths, one length next. Time:—1 min. 53 secs.

THE 2ND AUTUMN PLATE.—A High Weight Handicap for Horses—6 Furlongs.

Mr Kelso's St Patrick 8st.....Killorn 1
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mallinyook, 7st 11st.....Southall 2
Messrs. Radha and Locke's Crossbred, 7st 12lbs Barrett 3
Mr. A. J. De Souza's Winsome, 7st 7lbs...Melsom 4

Also ran.—Windy 8st, Familiar 7st 12lbs, Conscience 7st 5lbs.

Betting.—Evens 8st. Patrick, 5 to 2 against Crossbred, 4 to 1 Mallinyook, 5 to 1 Conscience, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—After Crossbred had given trouble Winsome got away with a good break followed by St. Patrick, Crossbred and Conscience. At the bend St. Patrick came up to the leader, who began to fall back, and held Crossbred very safe. Mallinyook on the outside came with a very strong run but St. Patrick stayed on to win by three quarters, one and a half next. Time:—1 min 15 2-5 secs.

POONA RACES.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Poona Races, 4th Day, Wednesday, 16th Sept. 1908.

The Poona Grand National.

Amutbee, Coriolan, Killeevan and Chassepot.

The Pony Champion Chase.

Koko, Matalyia and Gladstone.

The Visitors' Plate.

Not Now, Dea, Manjess, Currandooley, Killeevan, Black Wolf, Cinder Bill, Golden Morn and Preparation.

Selling Plate.

Godolphin, Farce and Bom.

Poona Races, 5th Day, Saturday, 19th Sept., 1908.

The Governor's Cup.

Remembrance, Rashad, Babel, Krushan, Mutlag, Tachract, Moscow, Alma, Alachfar and Poseidon.

The Western India Stakes.

Dea, Marguerite, Chere Amie, Currandooley, Paddy's Darling, Ebullition, and Love Song.

The Ganeshkhind Plate.

Currandooley, Paddy's Darling, Vigorous (late the Owl) and Love Song.

I. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 12 September, 1908.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

Sixth Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

There was a card of seven events for the 6th Monsoon meeting, with four hurdle races on it, which attracted a very large attendance. The whole of the seven events on the card were well-contested and the racing was full of interest. The Town band, as usual, played a lively selection of music.

There is great excitement between our Champion G. R., Mr. Evers and Jockey Murdison, for first honours. Murdison is in great form and leads by 2 points. The ground was heavy, as it drizzled the whole afternoon.

The details are as follows:—

PONY HURDLE RACE.—Distance—1 mile 1 furlong, over 6 flights of hurdles.

Winner Rs. 500; second, Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200.

Mr. Tanner's Emerald, 8st. 3lbs.....Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Delphin's Lily II, 8st. 12lbs.....Thomas 2
Mr. Sieger's Killarney, 10st. 4lbs.....Alford 3
Mr. Dass' Pineal, 9st. 3lbs.....Morrison 4

Also ran:—Solace, 12st.

Betting.—2 to 1 Killarney, Pineal and Lily II; 6 to 1 Emerald and Solace.

Won by 4 lengths; one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 40secs.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE—Distance—1¼ miles, over 6 flights of hurdles.

Winner—Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 200.

Mr Gowper's Dangar, 10st .....Alford 1
Mr Green's Leading Lady, 9st.....Howie 2
Mr Evers' Yuyalas, 10st .....Owner 3
Captain Fraser's Idle, 4st 2lbs .....Owner 4

Also ran—Lord Chester, 9st; Comprimil, 9st.

Betting.—2 to 1 Dangar and Yuyalas; 3 to 1 Idle; 6 to 1 Leading Lady and Comprimil.

Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third. Time—3min. 6secs.

AMATEUR HURDLE RACE—Distance—1 1/2 miles, over 6 flights of hurdles.

Winner—Rs. 500; second, Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200.

Mr. Turner's Lady Gold, 12st. 3lbs. .....Owner 1
Mr. Corbett's Queen of Hearts, 10st. 5lbs. Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Jones' Matsumata, 10st. 10lbs.....Owner 3
Mr. Westmacott's Cain, 10st. 2lbs .....Mr. Barrow 4

Also ran—Dangall, 11st. 10lbs.; Sanee, 9st. 7lbs.; Ruby, 9st. 7lbs.; Roland, 9st. 7lbs.; ran out, School Boy 9st.

Betting.—2 to 1 Queen of Hearts; 4 to 1 Matsumata, Cain and Ruby; 10 to 1 Lady Gold, Dangall and Ronald.

Won by 3 lengths, one length between second and third. Time—3min. 12 secs.

THE AUTUMN PLATE—Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner—Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; and third, Rs. 200.

Mr. Gamble's Golden, 7st. 12lbs. .....Murdison 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's Plotsam, 9st.....Trahan 2
Mr. Milton's Lord D, 6st. 6lbs.....Walker 3
Mr. Galstaun's Rubrette, 6st. .....Davis 4

Also ran.—Foy, 10st. 1lb.; Carnival, 9st. 3lb.; Eljin, 8st. 13lbs.; Silphoe, 8st. 11lbs.; Merry Elsie, 8st. 3lbs.; Yankee Day, 8st. 2lbs.; Queen of Gems.

Betting—Evens Golden; 4 to 1 Foy, Merrie Elsie and Lord D, 10 to 1 the rest.

Won by 1½ lengths; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 39 secs.

PONY HURDLE RACE.—Part II—Distance—about 1 mile 1 furlong; over 6 flights of hurdles.

Winners Rs. 500; second, Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200.

Mr Williams' Bandy Leg, 10st 10lbs....Mr Hillard 1
Mr Ballantyne's Meprise, 11st 4lbs.....Mr Evers 2
Mr Corbett's Pink-Un, 8st 11lbs.....Owner 3
Mr Levetus' Lady George, 11st .....Owner 4

Also ran:—Scarboro, 10st 11lbs; Miss Preston, 10st 10lbs; Golden Star, 10st 4lbs; The Owl, 9st 12lbs; Furlong, 9st 12lbs; Dynamite 9st 2lbs, Ungava, 8st 7lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 Meprise and Bandy Leg; 4 to 1 Lady George and Pink-Un; 10 to 1 the others.

Won by 2 1-2 lengths; 3 lengths between second and third. Time—2 min. 53 secs.

THE ELYSIUM PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Winners Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; and third, Rs. 200.

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PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1908.

INDIA'S NEEDS.

THE *Hindustan Review* for September contains an article on "India and Western institutions" by Mr. Naginlal H. Setalvad, which opens with the statement that the steps which the Government of India and the Secretary of State propose to take in order to give the people of India a larger share in the actual work of administration are calculated not so much to prove as to throw a doubt upon their sincerity of purpose. Apparently Mr. Setalvad starts with a considerable bias against the established government in India, and is sufficiently blind to the real condition of affairs in this country is able to calmly lay down that our "educated classes are so thoroughly westernised in spirit and culture that they resemble their forefathers no more than Englishmen of to-day resemble those of the pre-Victorian epoch." A few Indians certainly have so deeply imbibed the spirit of the West that they have practically cut themselves adrift from their ancestors' religion and social ideals; but these form an infinitesimally small proportion of the whole population, and are scarcely in a position to represent anyone except themselves. The mass of the people in our opinion cannot hope to be adequately represented by people of this class and must for many years to come depend for the safeguarding of their interests upon the English official and the English Government. It is manifestly absurd to suppose that the bulk of the agricultural population, let us say, will be any better off in the near future if a preponderating share in the administration be granted to a handful of highly-educated and orthodox Brahmans, or that the latter, as a class, have any better acquaintance with the real wants and hopes of the people than the officials of the British Government. Save in cases or on occasions when they have been deliberately tutored to say the opposite, we believe that the bulk of the people on this side of India would admit that up to the present their interests have been safeguarded as well as they would have been under a wider system of representation.

The author of the article proceeds to ask whether any honest attempt has ever been made to entrust Indians with self-government in even a modified form, and whether such an experiment has ever met with failure. The answer seems to lie in the spectacle of of more than one bankrupt municipality, in which the general good of the greatest number has often been lost sight of, while the two chief factions in the town have been fighting against one another. In local self-government, as introduced by the Marquis of Ripon, the native of India obtained a fine chance of proving his fitness for higher forms of government, and in a few cases we must confess that he has profited by the chance. But in a great many more cases the administration of local affairs cannot be described as an unqualified success. Mr. Setalvad would reply to this view that "all ths nations of the earth that are now enjoying representative institutions did not wait to be thoroughly fit for them before they got them,"—ignoring the fact that where a nation is more or less homogeneous there is little harm in introducing them to representative institutions on a broad scale and settling the details afterwards, but that where, as in India, society is crystallized into a number of small and select groups, not a single one of which will consent to have any real communication with or be represented by another, representation on the western scale is an obvious impossibility. "The educated classes," writes Mr. Setalvad, "far from forming a separate exclusive caste by themselves, are drawn from the masses themselves and are like civilizing stations amid a vast population. The masses look up to them in times of stress and difficulty and are guided and influenced by their counsel and ideas. It is the educated Indian that often stands between his poor uneducated brethren and official tyranny." There is scarcely a single word of this paragraph that can be described as bearing the impress of absolute truth. The educated classes in India to-day are hardly drawn from the masses proper, but from the two or three communities which from time immemorial have held the monopoly of education in this country and which at the same time have taken every possible step to prevent the masses proper from obtaining sufficient education to enable them to seriously contest the predominance of those monopolists. The history of the Pariahs of Madras and the Chamars, Mhars or Mangs of this Presidency by itself suffices to show what treatment the lowest and most uneducated classes may expect to receive at the hands of the so-called educated classes in India. Between the two there is such a gulf fixed as can never be bridged under the present order of things, and the only hope of advancement for the masses lies in the presence of the British administrator in India. It is true that of late attempts have been made by the discontented to utilize the uneducated masses as a weapon of disorder, by means of the most transparent flattery and specious pretences of caste-kinship between the base-born and the Kshattriya protagonists of past history: but the few low-caste people who have managed to educate themselves and rise to a higher social position under the ægis of the British Government know full well that the higher castes who claim their help and assistance in opposing law and order would be the first to grind them under foot and deprive them of any sort of privilege, if once the restraining hand of a foreign power were withdrawn. And when has the educated Indian stood between "his poor educated brethren and official tyranny"? Can the writer of this extraordinary article point to a single authentic instance of official tyranny which could not be multiplied a hundredfold if the continent of India were bodily handed over to a purely Native administration? Is it not a fact that until the illiterate masses have been educated up to the point at which they are able to champion their own cause, their interests will be far safer in the hands of the British Government than of any one else?

The article next proceeds to blame Government for not improving the sanitary condition of the country and for not spending more than it now does upon education. As regards sanitation, the writer has apparently failed to realize that sanitary improvement can only be introduced among the lower strata of the population after it has been permanently adopted by the upper and educated classes. Government does all it can towards the introduction of higher standards of daily hygiene, and might, if it chose, conscientiously retort that until the upper classes outside the large towns have given definite proof both of their acceptance of western methods of sanitation and of their desire to bring the truth of those methods home to their less fortunate brethren, it cannot incur any further expenditure under this head. For, excluding two or three large towns in which personal hygiene is being studied ever more closely by the upper classes, we suspect that the standard of sanitation adopted by the upper layer of society differs very little from the standard of a century ago. The family cattle are still stalled in the ground-floor of the family mansion, the open courtyard of the rich man's house is still utilized for the same purposes as the *gali* behind the village-hut, no attempt is ever made by the leaders of the community to organize an effective campaign against malarial mosquitoes, and when it comes to a question of saving life by the adoption of some scientific prophylatic, discovered and perfected by years of patient research, the leaders of society in many cases bind themselves to a course of active or passive resistance to its introduction. Education again offers the widest field for the activities of sincere patriots. Look for a moment at the thousands of low-class people throughout India who are still entirely ignorant of the merest rudiments of education, and for whom nobody but Government considers it worth while to provide. Here and there some honest Indian may be found who considers it his duty to start free schools and generally to devote his life and energy to the amelioration of the moral and intellectual condition of the masses. But he gets extraordinarily little help in his enterprise from his own educated countrymen, who many of them would far sooner build a perishable temple than associate themselves with the permanent elevation of any section of the now illiterate classes, and finds himself invariably forced to fall back upon Government for assistance. If people like Mr. Naginlal Setalvad were to spend their energies in arranging for the education of only twenty illiterate and low-caste boys or girls instead of delivering fatuities in the pages of a review, they would be establishing a far higher standard of patriotism than they can ever establish by this process of disdaining the real needs of their poorer countrymen and railing at the British Government for not accomplishing more than they have accomplished.

SIR MELVILLE MACNAGHTEN.

THERE are not many men left in India who can remember Sir Francis Macnaghten, the Bengal Judge who retired in 1825 and died in 1843, and who was one of the few Indian Judges who were created baronets. But there are plenty of Anglo-Indians still on the Bengal side who remember his grandson, Sir Melville Macnaghten, the head of the Criminal Investigation of Scotland Yard, who is this week the subject of a superb cartoon by "Spy" in *Vanity Fair*. "Sir Melville," says Jehu Junior, "is of Irish extraction, and Indian experience. One of a family of fifteen children, he was born just fifty-five years ago. His father was one of the last chairmen of the old East India Company. His grandfather was Chief Justice of Bengal. In these circumstances it was only natural that young Macnaghten should 'hear the East a-calling,' and so, shortly after leaving Eton, he proceeded to Bengal, where for some fourteen years he was engaged in managing the paternal properties. There during the agrarian disturbances caused by Lord Ripon's policy, his work attracted the attention of Mr. James Monro, at that time Inspector-General of the Bengal Police. When Mr. Monro became Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1889, he at once offered Macnaghten a post in the C.I.D., where he has remained ever since. He commenced his official career as Assistant Chief Constable, became shortly afterwards Chief Constable, and finally Assistant Commissioner. Sir Melville is a man of the world, with a gift of epigrammatic verse, plus old-fashioned charm and courtesy Sir Melville's gentleness of nature is recognised even by the class which has most reason to hate him. Apart from his gentle urbanity, the chief characteristics of the head of the C. I. D. are his common sense, his uncommon memory, and a very rare power of hard and continuous labour. In the early hours of the morning, at a late hour at night, he is often engaged with his assistants in examining the scene of some gruesome tragedy, the details of which are to startle the public a few hours later. Sir Melville has the professional distinction of being the only Police Commissioner who has ever arrested a burglar. There have been, perhaps, few Chiefs at the Yard who have taken the failure of the Department to solve a mystery so much to heart. The public impatience when the capture of a criminal, for whom there is a hue and cry, is long delayed is nothing to the impatience of the Chief; he has a wholehearted faith in his staff at Scotland Yard, and his staff have a great regard for their courteous leader. Sir Melville Macnaghten's tastes, when not 'engaged in crime,' are distinctly dramatic; he is, besides, a good sportsman, though he detests cards, and the glorious uncertainties of the Turf have never exercised any temptation for him." Sir Melville, it may be added, is of the family of the Macnaghtons, Thanes of Loch Tay, in the twelfth century, who are to-day Chiefs of the Clan Macnaghten, whose seat is Dundarave, a fine house in County Antrim.

MANGANESE ORE.

THE market for this article of Indian commerce, which has considerable interest for a section of the Bombay commercial and investing public, is at present in a peculiar position in which the mining interest has the bettermost basis. Those who have followed the course of the markets during the past few weeks will have seen that the scrip of the leading steel and iron manufacturing companies in Europe and America has appreciated gradually but surely in value. It is an encouraging fact for the manganese trade that ever larger and larger proportions of manganese are used in the making of pig-iron, and, to the Indian portion of the trade it is now well known that the Indian ore is appreciated over any other quality. From Russia we hear that the mining firms have received offers during the last few weeks for early and forward, but especially for forward delivery, aggregating a total of about two hundred thousand tons at current rates, and that these offers have been practically refused *in toto*. The reason for this is simply the want of sellers. For quite quick delivery a sale of a small lot is made from time to time, though often a week or two passes without business being reported at all in the article. These occasional sales are made by weak holders, or by owners of very cheap running mines, who can obtain by one chance or another, very low rates of steamer freight. But the movement is altogether unimportant as compared with what are well known to be the requirements of the trade. Stocks in Europe are now rapidly coming down to the danger point of a few years since, when the excited buying of short interests caused more than anything the phenomenal advance which occurred. It is certain that practically no sales of ore have been made this year towards the supply which is necessary for the carrying on of the works during next year. Some old sales at high rates still remain, but these unfortunately for the sellers do not now represent a quantity which is important to the trade in general. The trade must buy before very long, and buy largely. The present nominal price of manganese gives a very handsome profit to the ferro-manganese makers, and they could well afford to pay better rates. They have combined and held off the market, except for immediate needs, and their action was justified by the state of trade which followed the American financial crisis, seeing that large stocks existed at that time. But no large stocks exist at the present time to justify the present inactive state of the market. Added to this argument is the fact that during the seven months, January to July, this year, the world receipts in Europe and America amounted to 650,000 tons against 947,000 tons for the corresponding period last year.

LIEUTENANT G. DELACOUR, I.R.A.M.C., is appointed a Specialist in Operative Surgery.

WE regret to hear that the Hon. Mahomet Umar Hajat Tiwana is somewhat seriously ill at Simla.

THE Government of India will shortly publish the text of the Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act, which was referred to by Mr. Harvey at the last Budget Debate. The existing law on this subject dates back to 1854.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

OVERTHROW OF ABDUL AZIZ.

Mulai Hafid Triumphant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 29.

The glorious uncertainly of Oriental affairs was never better illustrated than in regard to events in Morocco, where for so long a period Sultan Abdul Aziz, and his rival Mulai Hafid were alternately favoured or flouted by fortune. But now the wheel has turned full circle and brought Mulai Hafid to the top, where he seems likely to remain since he has completely overthrown Sultan Abdul, and the latter has been compelled to seek safety in flight. Just over a fortnight ago we heard the cause of Abdul Aziz was looking up again. Mulai Hafid was said to be unpopular and even in some personal danger at Fez, while the Sultan was on the march to Marakesh where he was assured of a good reception. Then came a very circumstantial account of a severe defeat of Mulai Hafid's forces by meballas under M'Joungi from Saffi and Mogador. The Hafidians, it was said, lost 300 killed and 500 wounded. But this reported victory has never been confirmed, and as it appeared to me an improbable story I did not notice it at the time. There may have been some fighting of a more or less indecisive character similar to previous engagements between the rival forces, but nothing of greater consequence. But despite conflicting reports it became apparent that Mulai Hafid's chances were, on the whole, good and that Abdul Aziz without French military support, which was denied him, had little if any prospect of overcoming the Pretender. It is true that many European papers and particularly the London "Times" took most roseate views of Abdul Aziz's chances of success and it may well be that the unfortunate Sultan was misled by these encouragements which have proved so very baseless. The great, and it may in fact be said, irretreivable disaster which has overtaken Abdul Aziz will not be news to my readers but some details will be interesting as showing that is was chiefly, if not entirely, due to the treacherous desertion at the critical moment of the tribal contingents which had only a few days previously sworn fidelity to the Sultan. The latter set out in high hope from Rabat to re-occupy Marakesh, where Mulai Hafid was proclaimed just a year ago. All went well until the Sultan's army reached the foot hills of the Atlas range a few miles south-east of Marakesh. On its way various tribes paid tribute and sent Kaids with important contingents to the Sultan. Early on the morning of August 24, the Sultan left his encampment to accompany an expedition starting for Marakesh. After advancing a short distance a few shots were exchanged with the enemy, but suddenly all the tribal contingents which led the advance came galloping back to the Sultan's camp. They were all traitors and had deserted *en masse* after scarcely firing a shot. Their sole object was to pillage the Sultan's camp. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued when the whole army began looting and killing in the camp in order to obtain one another's property. It was a scene of horror all round culminating in the arrival of the Hafidian force from Marakesh which followed closely upon the heels of the deserting tribal contingents. According to some accounts the Hafidians surprised the camp of Abdul Aziz which might have resisted but for the desertion of the tribesmen. But in any case the result was a complete debacle of the Sultan's army which fled in all directions panic-stricken. The infantry hastily unloaded the baggage, ammunition and artillery from the mules and mounted the mules in order to escape more quickly. Almost the only men who did not desert the Sultan were the French military mission, and the two Englishmen in his service, Dr. Verdon and Sergeant Balding. With them and a few natives Abdul Aziz succeeded in escaping. They had to force their way back travelling almost continually night and day to Settat in the Shawai, which they reached two days later and took refuge with the French troops holding that place. The important Shereef of Bu Jad used his powerful religious influence to further the Sultan's escape through the hostile tribes. Abdul Aziz himself showed great courage. It is stated to be the intention of Abdul Aziz to proceed to Casablanca, where he may, perhaps, have already arrived. From Casablanca he may go to Damascus with the intention of remaining there until circumstances may favour his return to Morocco. His present defeat is, however, most decisive and he can only be thankful to have escaped with his life. Mulai Hafid's intentions towards his brother are understood to be of a generous character, in which case a pension and a place of residence will doubtless be arranged for the fallen Sultan. Immediately after the victory of Mulai Hafid the latter was proclaimed Sultan at Tangier in place of Abdul Aziz amid scenes of great rejoicing, but without any popular disorder or fanatical demonstrations. The people shouted "Allah is great!" "Allah is with Mulai Hafid!" All the Moorish officials at Tangier have accepted Mulai Hafid. All the coast ports have been telegraphically advised by the Maghzen of the proclamation of Mulai Hafid at Tangier, and have been ordered to take the same step. Neither the French nor any other European Government has yet recognised Mulai Hafid, France does not object to and does not oppose him but will not recognise him until she has, through diplomatic channels, interrogated the Chancelleries interested in the Algeciras Act, and after having agreed upon her course with Spain. France does not intend to act alone and in any case will not recognise the new Sultan unless he recognises France's rights—pays her the compensation which is her due and gives an understanding to guarantee on his side the operation of the Algeciras Act. It appears uncertain at present whether the disappearance of Abdul Aziz will necessitate a fresh international conference, but important international negotiations, initiated probably by France and Spain, will certainly precede any collective recognition of Mulai Hafid. In this matter the great point of interrogation is what will be the attitude of Germany? That Power has already displayed a somwhat marked goodwill towards Mulai Hafid but any move on her part in the way of stealing a march upon the other Powers by hastening to recognise the new Sultan would create so deplorable an impression that it may be regarded as almost impossible. The situation would be simplified to a certain extent if Abdul Aziz were to make a formal Act of Abdication, but report credits him with the determination not to do anything of the kind but rather to adopt the policy of watching events—of course from a safe distance. One important factor which people, diplomatists and others, are apt to overlook is what will be the attitude of the tribesmen in the new situation which has just arisen in Morocco. A large portion of them have just assisted him to overthrow Abdul Aziz,—without their help in fact he could not have achieved this—but on what conditions will they continue their support? Should they consider the new ruler to be too much under the control of France or Europe generally, may not another Pretender be found who, as Mulai Hafid originally did, will appeal to their fanaticism and their hatred of European guidance, in which case the new Sultan could only be victorious after fierce and prolonged internecine strife involving the ruin of European interests. The fact should be more clearly recognised that order, trade, and public security will never be restored in Morocco by a mere international policing of the coast towns. The interior must be got at and the turbulence and rapine of the tribesmen repressed with a strong hand. The interior of Morocco must now unfortunately be regarded as a portion of the very near East, too near to be allowed to continue seething in its own lawlessness as formerly. For this there must be strong and harmonious European intervention. By whom carried out and under whose direction? The problem is difficult but it must nevertheless press for a solution with all the menacing contingencies attending it. Another and important matter is the attitude of the tribesmen on the Moroccan-Algerian frontier. There the French have already had serious trouble which appears likely to be renewed in a graver form than ever as large bodies of fanatical tribesmen estimated at 25,000 in number are again massing in this region, encouraged probably by Mulai Hafid who certainly incited the last attacks against the French. The fanatics are badly armed and the French force available against them does not amount to more than 7,000 men. The French regard an attack as imminent. Mulai Hafid is employing as his intermediary with the French authorities at Tangier, El Monebhi a discarded minister of his brother's who is greatly esteemed and respected by the European Legations and communities generally. Through him he has announced his acceptance of the treaties made by his brother and has undertaken to recognize the public loan, and some of the private liabilities, incurred during his reign.

KING EDWARD AT MARIENBAD.

King Edward is still at Marienbad deriving great enjoyment and benefit from his stay in that pleasant health resort. It was supposed that on his arrival there the King's beneficent diplomatic activities would cease for the time being, but his Majesty has not allowed himself an uninterrupted rest, since he has conferred with M. Izvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister and also with M. Clemenceau the French Premier, both of whom came specially from Carlsbad to see him. The King invited both statesmen to luncheon and afterwards had a private conversation with each on the large balcony before the Royal apartments in the Hotel Weimar. That with M. Clemenceau lasted half an hour, M. Izvolsky remaining only a quarter of an hour with his Majesty. The sight of the King conversing with his eminent guests on the balcony attracted a crowd outside the hotel. Spectators of the scene say that M. Clemenceau seemed to be speaking with much warmth and eloquence as if he were seeking to carry conviction to the King's mind on some particular point. Some usually well-informed quidnuncs make a good guess perhaps in supposing that the Moroccan and Turkish questions were the leading topics in these conversations. On the occasion of his visit to Carlsbad some days ago Mr. Lloyd-George had an interview lasting two hours with M. Clemenceau.

French public opinion, as represented by the Ministerial republican Press, considers that the overthrow of Abdul Aziz can make little if any practical difference to France. These papers all declare that France cannot recognise the new Sultan until a new international conference has met and consented to conclude an agreement with him, which can only be when he is indisputably master of Morocco. The Socialist papers charge the French Government with having compromised itself with Abdul Aziz in the past while the Conservative and Nationalist journals renew their old complaint against Great Britain, reproaching the French Government with having allowed that Power to put France in a veritable hornet's nest and with having been able to take only half measures which have ruined Abdul Aziz and his cause without benefit to France herself. Putting aside the mischief thus alleged to have been wrought by England, there is no doubt that the position of France in Morocco has long been a difficult one and may be further complicated by the development of current events, so much so indeed that any patriotic Frenchman, while admitting that France cannot now withdraw except with honour, might well exclaim *Que faisait-elle dans cette galere?*

(Concluded on page 8.)

IN Copenhagen the unemployed have found occupation in rat-killing, the number exterminated reaching 5,000 to 8,000 a week, whilst for the rest of Denmark the weekly figure is from 10,000 to 15,000.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

Bid for Popularity.

A MATTER FOR FRENCH RIDICULE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

After the Manœuvres, the Kaiser visited Schlucht—a mountain pass on the frontier. He regretfully declined, owing to the lateness of the hour, the invitation of the French authorities to cross the frontier to Hoheneck where a more magnificent view could be obtained.

Thereafter His Majesty motored through Alsace, where he met with a great ovation, the inhabitants pealing the bells and strewing flowers on his path.

Speaking at Colmar, the Kaiser said:—"The warmth of the reception has touched my heart. Alsace has undergone vicissitudes, but is now able to develop itself undisturbed, protected by the German Eagle. My standard for peace will be maintained."

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Plots and Plans.

A REPLY TO THE KAISER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The "Nord Deutsche Zeitung," denying the assertion of the French Press—that Consul Vassel intends to urge Mulai Hafid to dismiss the Representative at Tangier on the ground that he is too Francophil—warns the French Press of the possible effects of groundless suspicions and studiously hostile language, with reference to the German policy, on the prospects of obtaining Germany's assent to certain special proposals France is putting forward.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan throughout Morocco, except at Casa Blanca.

DREYFUS CASE SEQUEL.

Aggressive Journalist Acquitted.

EXTRAORDINARY COURT SPEECH ALLOWED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The journalist, named Gregori, who was charged with shooting M. Dreyfus at the Pantheon, in June last, has been acquitted.

Addressing the Court, Gregori gloried in the deed, which he declared he would do again under similar circumstances. He reviewed the whole of the Dreyfus Case at great length.

THE LOSS OF THE YACHT "CEYLON."

Splendid Behaviour of Cingalese.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Yacht "Ceylon" is owned by Captain Webster. She has been towed into Southampton. Captain Webster states that he endeavoured to extinguish the fire, but was driven back by the dense smoke. The boats were launched and nearly swamped in the high sea, but were eventually picked up. He commends the behaviour of the Cingalese crew under trying circumstances.

THE DEADLOCK IN THE COTTON TRADE.

Differences Reduced.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Though the Cotton Conference has not ected an agreement, the differences have reduced to the smallest. The Employers re an unconditional promise of the accepof a reduction in January, and the Operaree, provided the margin of profit is atisfactory.

mption of the negotiations is probable.

L-OWNERS' STRIKE EST AUSTRALIA.

s on the War Path.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

ith the camel-owners' strike of West Australia, forty ans have occupied the Marble Bar re preventing teams from taking d.

ORTHCOTE AND STRALIA.

to Japan.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Northcote have left Aus- to Japan.

MAILS.

ls of the 29th ultimo he evening of the 10th.

THE EUCHARIST PROCESSION.

Ceremonial Abandoned.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Protestant organisations to-day telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone, referring to the increased public feeling against the Catholic Procession next Sunday, demanding its prohibition and warning him that otherwise he will be responsible for the consequences.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

Archbishop Bourne announced at a crowded Eucharistic meeting in the Albert Hall, last night, that in reference to the representation of Mr. Asquith, all the elements of Ecclesiastical ceremonial would be eliminated from to-day's procession, in which it was originally intended to carry the Host.

The announcement was received with indignant protests.

Mr. Asquith's first communication deprecating the procession was of a confidential nature, but Archbishop Bourne insisted that Mr. Asquith must take the responsibility publicly

Mr. Asquith replied that the Government was of opinion that it would be better, in the interests of order and of good-feeling that tthe proposed ceremonial, the legality of which was open to question, should not take place.

THE RUBBER EXHIBITION.

Ceylon to the Fore.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Rubber Exhibition was opened at Olympia yesterday.

Sir Henry Blake presiding at the inaugural dinner last night emphasized the importance of the scientific standpoint.

The Ceylon exhibits are the second largest and afford an instructive lesson in the entir e methods of rubber culture.

British Malaya is also well represented.

The Netherlands exhibits are the largest and are contributed by the Dutch Colonel Office.

GERMANY AND RUSSIAN CHOLERA.

Great Precautions.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The most stringent measures are being taken in Germany to prevent the introduction of cholera from Russia.

FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

Railways Interrupted.

TWENTY MILES OF FLAME.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Canadian Trans-Continental traffic is interrupted by Forest Fires between Ottawa and Fort William. For twenty-five miles the shore of Lake Superior is a solid wall of flame. Several villages are threatened.

MR. CHURCHILL MARRIED.

Fashionable Gathering at St. Margaret's.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill and Miss Clementina Hozier were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, this afternoon.

A distinguished gathering was present, including severed Members of the Cabinet and the German and American Ambassadors.

NEW WALKING RECORDS.

¡Remarkable Feat.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILES IN A DAY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mr. Hammond, of the Stock Exchange, won the twenty-four hours' walking race at the Stadium.

He covered 131 miles 580 yards, beating all the world's records, from seventeen hours.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

Governor Threatened with Bombs.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

An infernal machine has been found in the mails addressed to the Governor of New Jersey, who recently threatened to call out the Militia to enforce the Sunday Closing and Liquor Laws.

NEPALESE MISSION TO CHINA.

Friendly Relations with the British.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The "Times" correspondent, at Peking, telegraphs that the Nepalese Mission has left Peking on its return journey.

During its stay, the Mission entertained the friendliest relations towards the British Legation, and specially thanked the British Minister for the honours shown to the Maharaja of Nepal in London.

CRICKET.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The South beat the North at the Oval by an innings and 54 runs.

The match was for H ayes' benefit.

FIGHTING IN TABRIZ.

Greatest Outbreak Yet Recorded.

STRANGE RUSSIAN APATHY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

A telegram to the "Times," from Tabriz, states that the heaviest fighting since the beginning of the trouble is proceeding in the northern suburbs of the town.

The British Vice-Consul has done his best to effect an agreement, but he has not received the co-operation of the Russian Consul-General, which was to be expected in view of the joint Angle-Russian representations at Teheran.

TABRIZ may now be considered as the centre of revolutionary activity in Persia, for the Anjumans in Teheran itself have been suppressed by force says the "Pioneer." The position in the capital of Azerbaijan is an extraordinary one, and furnishes a striking example of the inefficiency of the Persian military administration. When the Shah made himself master of the situation in Teheran towards the end of June, the reactionary party in Tabriz became active and the town was divided against itself. Desultory fighting followed and the revolutionary party gained the upper hand. On the 1st July, it was stated that the Shah was "hurrying reinforcements to aid the defeated reactionaries at Tabriz," but troops were only sent forward in driblets and many of them deserted. The opposing parties have continued the struggle ever since, Bagir Khan, heading the rebels and showing considerable skill in defending his position in the town. According to Mr. Lionel James, the special correspondent of the "Times," it was not until the 20th August that 1,200 of the Government troops under Ain-ed-Dowleh reached Tabriz, and this reinforcement was not sufficiently large to settle matters out of hand. It was, indeed, suggested that the wisest course would be to effect a compromise, as any "coup de main" was out of the question. In the past fortnight, as the telegrams have shown, no progress has been made by Ain-ed-Dowleh, and it is even said that affairs have taken a graver turn. The revolutionary party is exasperated and is credited with the idea of destroying one of the European Consulates—the British for choice—with a view to forcing foreign intervention. The fact seems to be that the Shah dare not detach any considerable body of loyal troops from Teheran, lest his safety there should be imperilled; and hence the revolt at Tabriz remains unsuppressed. If the Persian army was properly organised there would be no difficulty in dealing with the solitary town which is in arms against the Government; but it seems hopeless to expect vigorous military action at the present time. The Shah must realise the danger of allowing this local revolutionary movement to continue, but he lacks both the money and men required to stamp it out. The employment of savage tribal mercenaries to assist the regular troops shows the straits to which he is reduced. It speaks well for the loyalty of Persia as a whole, that other important towns have not followed the example set by Tabriz. The country is evidently not ripe for revolution and even the success gained by the Turks in securing a Constitution does not appear to have stimulated the Persians to any great national effort. It is, of course, evident that the accounts of the fighting at Tabriz and the atrocities must be taken with ample deductions. When we read of so many hundreds killed the expression probably represents so many hundred bullets exchanged, and that between parties under good cover. Neither the fighting nor the looting are likely to have been marked by any desperation. If it had been otherwise one side or other would have been destroyed before this, and there would have been nothing left to pillage.

OBITUARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The death is announced of Sir Reginald R. Gipps.

[Sir Reginald Ramsay Gipps, G.C.B., whose death removes another Crimean veteran, was born on 14th May 1831. He was the son of Sir George Gipps, R.E., sometime Governor of Australia. Sir Reginald was educated at Eton and entered the Scots Guards in 1849; commanded that regiment, 1878-81. He was made Major-General in 1881 and Lieut-General in 1889; commanded the Home District, 1884-89; D.A.G. Auxiliary Forces, 1891-92: Military Secretary, 1892-96. He was present during the Crimean campaign 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and was twice wounded; was awarded the Crimean medal with four clasps. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honour of France.]

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.

Japanese Woman Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 12.

A sad fatality occurred at Thayetmyo the other day, the victim being a young Japanese woman.

It appears that while a Private of B. Company, Essex Regiment, was returning from a shooting excursion on Sunday evening, he stopped at a shop where the woman was an attendant and bought a mineral water. The young woman asked him to show her his gun, and while explaining to her a part of its mechanism, the gun went off and the charge striking her in the head carried a part of it away. Death was instantaneous.

The soldier immediately surrendered himself to the authorities and was locked up during the night.

It is alleged he was seized with acute hysteria and was removed to the hospital under an escort.

RAILWAY TO RAMESWARAM.

ALTERNATIVE PROJECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 12.

A meeting of the Chairmen, Railway Board and of the South Indian Railway authorities, at which His Excellency the Governor will possibly be present, will be held at Rameswaram during the cold weather to consider and decide on the best means of taking the railway across to the island of Rameswaram.

The alternative projects are a canal with a causeway, costing about Rs. 40 lakhs, and a viaduct costing about Rs. 10 lakhs.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Midnapore Conspiracy Case.

ACCUSED REFUSED BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

An application for bail in the case of the accused in the Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy case was argued yesterday before the District Judge, who announced his intention of passing orders to-day.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The District Judge, yesterday, refused bail in the Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy case, regarding all the accused.

Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy.

MR. WESTON INTERVIEWED.

The "Statesman" publishes an interview with Mr. Weston, District Magistrate, Midnapore.

According to this, Mr. Weston firmly believes that a conspiracy was formed to take his life. He holds that Midnapore is a very likely centre for such an organisation. The Narayangarh train-wrecking attempt was made not 20 miles away. The Mozufferpore murderer, Khudiram Bose, was frequently in the town: Satyendra Nath Bose, charged with the murder of Gossain, was a clerk in the Collectorate; Hem Chunder, Dass was an employe of the Midnapore District Board; and Arabindo Ghose had been a constant visitor.

Further, Mr. Weston was satisfied that there is substantial evidence to show a connection between the Secret Society in Midnapore and the organisations in Calcutta and elsewhere.

Jail Treatment Complained of.

After the proceedings in the Bomb Conspiracy case at Alipore last Friday, Charu Chandra Rai, one of the accused, who was arrested in Chandernagore, complained to the Magistrate that he was being kept in a solitary cell and was not allowed to move out of it—treatment which, he urged, was likely to effect his reason, if continued.

He further complained that he was being given very coarse food to eat, which was telling upon his health.

The Magistrate said he that had no discretion in the matter, which would be considered by the Jail authorities.

Each of the prisoners in the first and second batches in the Bomb Case is now being separated from the others and confined in a separate cell.

Gossain's Murderers.

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

In his reference to the High Court in the case of the murder of the approver Norendra Nath Gossain, the Sessions Judge of Alipore states that he disagrees entirely with the verdict of the majority of the jury in favour of the acquittal of Satyendra Nath Bose. "There can be no possible doubt," he says, "that Satyendra abetted Kanai Lall Dutt in the murder."

Jail Hospital Assistant Suspended.

One of the Civil Hospital Assistants of the Alipore Jail has been suspended in connection with the Alipore Jail murder, and has been asked to vacate his quarters in the Jail. It is believed that the Jailor recommended his suspension.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Withdrawal of Case against Raja Raicharan Dhubal and Others.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

A Bankura wire to the "Patrika" says that the Police have applied for the withdrawal of the case under Section 404 against Raja Raicharan Dhubal, Surendra Mookerjee, and five others; also that Ramdas Chuckerbutty and Panu Bugdi were released.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Agarpura District Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The District Conference, held at Agarpura yesterday was presided over by Dr. Nilratam Sircar, who, referring to Mr. Cumming's report, said that capital must be collected to establish mills and manufactories, and asked all to be true to the "Swadeshi" vow.

The Resolutions to be moved include a protest against the partition of Bengal, and refer to scarcity of drinking water, to urge the establishment of Dharmagolas, the settlement of disputes by arbitration, the diffusion of primary education and the revival of the salt industry in the district.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 12.

At a meeting of the Railway Conference Association at Simla on the 21st instant, under the Presidency of Mr. Dring, two [illegible]-two Lines and Companies will be represented by delegates, while fourteen more railway officials will also be in attendance.

Pending the opening of this annual meeting, the Simla Committee is considering the question of the simplification of the Goods traffic.

THE Church Missionary Society has received a cheque for £22,284 from the treasurer of the Pan-Anglican Thank-offering Fund.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE.

Last Innings a Fiasco.

PRESIDENCY OUT FOR EIGHTY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 12.

Once again the Presidency team has suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Parsis and the hopes of their supporters have again been rudely dashed to the ground. The incidents of the last day's play give "furiously to think," and that a team, which included seven or eight really good batsmen, should be disposed of on a wicket that showed few signs of wear and tear, for 80 runs in an hour and three-quarters, is a high tribute indeed to the Parsi bowlers. Instinctively one's thoughts turn to the why and the wherefore, but the solution is not easy to determine. I have no hesitation in saying that the Selection Committee chose the best team at their disposal under the circumstances, except that I still hold to my opinion that a hitter should have been included, and the deduction is that Presidency cricket is a grade below native cricket. Taking into consideration the disadvantage of climatic condition and the handicap of a "topi," yet I cannot formulate any satisfactory theory to account for the downfall of the Presidency. They secured a lead of a few runs on the first innings, got the Parsis out a second time for a reasonable score and with 223 to get to win, processed out for 80 ow[illegible] wicket which, although crumbling slightly at one end, played true and fast to the end. I suppose one has never yet done full justice to the Parsi bowling or appreciated properly the genius of Warden and K. B. Mistry. Their performance in the second innings was a remarkable one and from a position almost directly behind the bowler's arm, I was immensely struck by the absolute control that Warden exercises over the ball. Endowed with great length of limb and of finger as well, he does as he likes with it, varying length and pitch, screw and pace with a master's skill. No two balls are ever quite the same; everyone needs very careful watching all the way, and to judge from the manner in which he was treated on Saturday, no liberties may be taken. Well, I should have liked to see a good hitter try his luck earlier in the innings. Milne tried at the end and was at once dismissed by a phenomenal catch—a catch, the memory of which will go down with the fieldsman to his grave. I know that I shall be accused of saying "I told you so,"—but I still believe that Vines' presence might have made a big difference. He may not be strictly orthodox and some of his shots may not rival the grace of a Palairet, but the Bombay and Poona score books can testify to what he has done; and Mulla's innings at Poona last year should be an object lesson. Rumour has it that Vines will be unable to play in Bombay in Thursday's match. I can only say that I devoutly hope that he will manage to get off. Warden's analysis of 6 wickets for 21 runs speaks for itself. He was magnificently backed by Mistry who started the rout by bowling Greig and Cheetham, in his second over—a disastrous start for the Presidency. Before the day's play started our hopes ran high and we thought that at last we should see a victory to the Presidency, but the dismissal of Greig and Cheetham elicited a round of "I-told-you-so!" and "Same old story, another collapse," and nothing in the subsequent play gave anything like ground for further optimism. Greig seemed to jump out to a good length ball, to smother it, I presume; it was too early to hit—and was clean bowled. After his dismissal l-b-w in the first innings he took a leg-stump guard to avoid any possibility of a repetition of the decision and the change probably upset his calculation. Cheetham and Heath never looked like making runs, the latter's dismissal being particularly disappointing after the apparent care of his play in the first innings. Turner and Airy stayed together for a while, Airy playing a very steady game and smothering ball after ball with that far reaching forward stroke of his. He deserves all congratulations on his very sound play in either innings—and has made his selection for the Bombay match a certainty. Cooper and Sprott stayed for a few minutes, but it was merely a prolongation of the agony and the beginning of the end. Townend had bad luck in begging a brace on his first appearance for the Presidency, and the decision that disposed of him, coupled with that given against Greig in the first innings, makes one wish that the rule of two white umpires had been adhered to. Rutter opened nicely and seemed more at home than any of the foregoing batsmen, being undefeated at the close with 9 to his credit. Milne was caught off a big hit that had only to be lifted a foot or so higher to have been clean out of the ground. Of the catch I have spoken elsewhere—it was magnificent! All out for 80 on a wicket as nearly plumb as it could be in a fourth innings! It hardly gives promise of a big score in Bombay. Joy's bowling was the most satisfactory thing on the Presidency side, and I hope he will surpass himself in Bombay. Of the batting there is little to be said. I only hope that Vines will play—and Coombs may possibly find a place. The two disappointments were Cooper and Townend; but the first-named can bowl a bit. How he would get on on the slow Bombay wicket is a matter of conjecture. I understand that the team will be officially published on Monday. Of the Parsis, K. M. Mistri and Meherhomji with the bat and K. B. Mistry and Warden with the ball won the match. The performances of the rest, sound and usefnl as they were, fade into insignificance besides the above quarter. Barring Mody, Elchidana and Pavri, all made runs and their fielding was good. I fancy Bulsara and Chothia (if he is fit) or Raja will find a place in the team down here but of that more anon. It remains to congratulate the Parsis on a decisive victory and a very five performance and to wish ourselves "better luck next time." Cricketers of all ranks will have read with deep regret the news of the death of Lieut. and Commander H.F. Philbrick R. I. M. He will be remembered as skipper of the Bombay Gymkhana last year when he also kept wicket for the Presidency. Good keen cricketers are all too few out here and we can ill afford to lose them. Our late Skipper's loss will be universally regretted and our sympathy goes out to those who have had served an even closer tie than that of the friendship and good-fellowship that bound us to him.

THE PLAY.

Punctually at 11-30 the game started before a considerable crowd of spectators and ended soon after in a complete fiasco, wicket falling after wicket with extraordinary rapidity.

Greig and Airy opened for the Presidency, against the bowling of K. B. Mistry, and Warden, Greig taking the first ball from the former. A bye, two twos and a single, to Airy, marked the first over. Warden's first ball was cut square to the boundary, and the first decade was signalled. The first ball of Mistry's next over, clean bowled Greig (11-1-0). Cheetham followed and was bowled two balls later (11-2-0). Heath joined Airy, scored a single and let in Airy, who cut the last ball of the over for four, Warden's second ball clean bowled Heath (15-3-1). Turner was next man and put his third ball away to third man for one; two fours to Turner, off Mistry, and a few singles marked the succeeding overs and thirty was shown on the board, at 12-15. Vatcha relieved Mistry and with the score at thirty-four, Turner was well caught at point, off Warden—(34-4-13.) Townend followed and succumbed, three balls later, l-b-w. to the same bowler—34-5-13. Cooper joined Airy and put Warden away for two to leg. Airy nearly played on off Vatcha. Shortly after, Airy was missed at the wicket off Warden and K. B. Mistry replaced Vatcha. At 12-20 Warden clean bowled Airy. The out-going batsman had played another most praiseworthy innings, having been in for an hour and ten minutes for his 16 runs. He had played the only game possible under the circumstances, sitting on the handle and smothering ball after ball. Almost, an eleventh hour choice, he acquitted himself with more confidence than any of the others, and well earned the applause that greeted him on his return to the pavilion. Sprott oined Cooper and the latter cut Mistry hard for four and the fourth decade was signalled. The Captain notched a single, and then a four to leg, off Warden. Cooper, meanwhile, was playing a sound innings and looked like staying, but a few balls later, Mistry scattered his stumps, with a ball that kept low (49-7-8). Rutter followed and put Mistry away to leg for one and fifty was signalled at eight minutes to one. Warden beat and all but bowled Sprott. Rutter put Mistry nicely away to square leg for four and again for a single and faced Warden at the other end. At one o'clock Vatcha took the ball from K. B. Mistry and Sprott put him away to leg for four, but was bowled off his pads in playing back at the next ball (60-8-12). Milne joined Rutter but was magnificently caught by Pavri on the boundary off a really fine hit. In catching the ball the fieldsman fell and rolled over but kept the ball off the ground and the rewas no doubt as to the genuineness of the catch. It was a magnificent effort but rough luck on the batsman (71-9-1). The umpire seemed doubtful as to whether it was out or not, but the decision was in the affirmative. Joy was last man in and was clean bowled by Warden with the score at eighty.

Full scores:—

PARSIS.
1ST INNINGS.

Mr. K. M. Mistry, b Joy	...	33
Mr. J. B. Mody, c Greig, b Joy	...	7
Mr. Meherhomji, c Sprott, b Joy	...	11
Mr. N. M. Dinshaw, b Milne, b Joy	...	17
Mr. Warden, b Joy	...	3
Mr. Mulla, c Cooper, b Cheetham	...	37
Mr. Kansalia, c Heath, b Cheetham	...	10
Mr. Elchidana, c Greig, b Joy	...	6
Mr. D M Pavri, b Joy	...	0
Mr. K B Mistry, not out	...	18
Mr. M B Vatcha, b Turner	...	12
Extras	...	12
Total	...	161

THE PRESIDENCY.
1ST INNINGS.

Capt. Greig, l-b-w, b Mistry	...	21
Lieut. Townend, b Mistry	...	0
Mr. Cheetham, c and b Warden	...	11
Lieut. Cooper, l-b-w, b Mistry	...	0
Mr. Airy, not out	...	38
Capt. Heath, b Vatcha	...	46
Mr. Sprott, b Vatcha	...	0
Capt. Tu ner, c K B Mistry b Warden		35
Capt Rutter, b Warden	...	2
Mr. Milne, b Warden	...	2
Mr. Joy, c Vatcha b Warden	...	1
Extras	...	20
Total	...	176

Fall of wickets:—1 for 2, 2 for 37, 3 for 28, 4 for 39, 5 for 102, 6 for 102, 7 for 163, 8 for 170, 9 for 172, 10 for 176.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
K. B Mistry	168	54	6	3
Warden	162	65	2	5
K. M. Mistry	30	18	1	0
Vatcha	48	14	1	2

PARSIS.
2ND INNINGS.

Mr Mody l-b-w, b Joy	...	0
Mr K Mistri, b Milne	...	95
Mr Meherhomji, c Greig, b Joy	...	44
Mr Dinshaw, b Milne	...	21
Mr Mulla, c Sprott, b Milne	...	21
Mr Khapadia, run out	...	20
Mr K B Mistry, st Sprott	...	4
Mr Elchidana, b Cooper	...	1
Mr Pavri, l-b-w, b Cooper	...	2
Mr Vatcha, not out	...	2
Mr Warden, c Sprott, b Milne	...	15
Extras	...	11
Total	...	237

Fall of wickets—1 for 0, 2 for 123, 3 for 158, 4 for 165, 5 for 191, 6 for 219, 7 for 232, 8 for 232, 9 for 234 and 10 for 237.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Joy	21	82	0	4
Cheetham	12	33	1	1
Greig	4	8	0	0
Turner	3	14	0	0
Milne	20	3	3	4
Cooper	20	3	3	4

THE PRESIDENCY.
2ND INNINGS.

Mr. Airy, b Warden	...	16
Capt. Greig, b Mistry	...	1
Mr. Cheetham, b Mistry	...	0
Capt. Heath, b Warden	...	1
Mr. J. T. Turner, b Warden	...	13
Mr. Townend, l-b-w b Warden	...	0
Mr. Cooper, b K B Mistry	...	8
Mr. Sprott, b Vatcha	...	12
Capt. Rutter, not out	...	9
Mr. Milne, c Pavri, b Warden	...	1
Mr. Joy, b Warden	...	3
Extras	...	16
Total	...	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K B Mistry	13	3	37	3
Warden	16	3	21	6
Vatcha	5	3	6	1

K B Mistry bowled 2 no balls and 1 wide.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 10; 2 for 10; 3 for 13; 4 for 34; 5 for 34; 6 for 39; 7 for 49; 8 for 60; 9 for 71 10 for 80.

DEATH OF LIEUT. PHILBRICK.

News has been received in Bombay of the death of Lieutenant Philbrick, R. I. M., suddenly at Canon Street Hotel, London, of syncope, on August 27.

HAMLET'S ETERNAL MONOLOGUE.

[BY DESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEWALA.]

"Ove no es digna victoria
"Para quejas humanas
"Ser la sordas Sordas."

That it is no worthy victory for divinities to be deaf to human wailings.

Thus laments Lope de Vega the great dramatist of Spain fearing his little bark is near foundering. This cry has been going up from all time. Faust takes it up in our day. Mephisto answers it. These two figures monopolise every cosmopolitan movement. Ideal conditions or the needs of a message they satisfy both. They are within and without us. Would you know what this colossal drama is like? It is like an antique temple far in the recesses of a sacred forest. As you wander to it, sonorous sounds strike your ear. Above the cymbal's shrill and the clarion's call, rise the voices of the vestals in delirium. You know nothing of the mysteries celebrated there. Unused to such tones you turn pale and are for flying. The initiate with his forehead resting against the marble of the portico stands unmoved and listens enraptured. So will you be taken up with the poem but not in a hurry. It is inaccessible at first. Ideas and forms cross each other pell-mell. You see but a luminous vapour float. You cannot call it day-light. A mystic veil runs through it. Reflections are intimated than expressed. Thus various readers derive various lessons. To name Faust is to name

GOETHE.

He had worked at it almost all his life long. It first flashed upon him while barely twenty-four. The fervour for it lasted close upon sixty years. It was a work a la *Penelope*. For the Middle Ages the Divine Comedy was a sort of universal hive. The modern world needed its own. It alighted on Faust. The bees set working. They have not left off yet.

TO BE, OR NOT TO BE.

The influences which govern him are in the past: Homer, Shakespeare, Raphael and Spinoza. These four represent for him the generative element of all modern culture. Science had not been able to lead him into the sanctuary of nature. She had inspired in him but scorn and contempt. The dawn impregnated with reviving perfume odours; the rising sun, the silent noon unfolding in the quiet of the country all the splendour of its riches, the splendid sunsets, the starry nights and the potent ring of the horizon, did no longer suffice for that soul—torn to pieces. On the wings of fancy it had traversed the bounds which it would have liked to see disappear, as if they were the obedient servants of reason. The problem does not go out of the fatal shell in which it is shut, and the agony of that ambitious but noble spirit burst forth in a cry of despair, a terrible curse against science for making him the most unhappy of men. Victor Hugo has well said: "La Science est ignorante et n'a pas le droit de rire; un savant qui rit du possible est bien pres d'etre un idiot. L'inattendu doit toujours etre attendu par science." Science is ignorant and has no right to laugh. A savant who laughs at the possible is very near being an idiot. Science has ever to expect the unexpected. Science is done when she has verified a fact. She studies man as regards his organs and their functions. It is the study of the visible, the study by induction. To study him as regards his life, his intelligence or what is called the soul, is the study of the invisible, the study by deduction. This she relegates to metaphysics. But for determining the invisible by the visible, the noumenon from the phenomena, the idea from the form is the aim of the sciences, and that is attained by the method analogy only. To return. Doubts assail him. To believe or not to believe? Each one resolves it in his own way. No one is free of it. Not even the sceptic. What a relief to know something of this truth, of what passes beyond the things of the world. Here is the inevitable point of interrogation. To escape it he would fain turn from the highway to a bye-path. But lo! there stands the sign-post at the corner of it. Do the dead return? When and how? And is this existence followed by several others? Are we conscious of the past? It is the eternal monologue of Hamlet ever echoed.

TWO CONVICTIONS ALONE

animate him. That there is a God, having his will, his plan in the history of humanity; and that man individually does not perish. These two articles of faith are immured in the very depth of his being. He has no need of any proofs. He discards details and is indifferent to every theory of the supernatural wherein these two ideas do not fit. What affects him in matters of theory is the moral organisation of the human kind. We know and we feel that this immense society of the big and the small, that we all form is not the simple result of chance, nor does it work like a machine, but that an active intelligent force lives in it, governs it and directs it towards an aim. We call this aim the good, the beautiful, the true, and we sum up in the name of God this supreme idea of intelligence, of impulse, of universal activity. History seen from on high unfurls under our eyes the efforts of peoples to fulfill this law and to realise the grand design. But how do we know this law exists? How recognise this grand design? Such questions are easily asked but none more difficult to answer. Those who remain strangers to them all their life cannot be called men. Goethe has agitated them more than any one. What philosophy has he not looked through in the course of his vast career? He had to wander long from system to system, and from philosophy to philosophy till he encountered his master at last. Out of the five letters only put together by the finger of destiny on the chess-board, what heaps of works have not gone forth! Popular tales, plays, literary and musical compilations, designs, engravings and pictures. Writing to Eckermann, he said: "You ask me what idea I seek to personify in Faust, as if I knew it. Faust is an incommensurable subject. All the forces of the mind to fathom it prove vain." The usual rules of criticism do not apply to it. It escapes the eye even as the majestic chain of the Himalayas with its snow-clad summits is lost in the clouds. Placing the work as he did on a pedestal above the range of vision of other eyes, the poet finds his own dazzled as he looks up. With its kaleidoscopic faculty it interests diversely every generation. Who can boast of having said the last word on Macbeth? Even so with Faust. It is the tub of the Danaides. Nothing will fill it. And yet all the more one turns to it.

ECLECTICISM.

While yet a youth, Goethe had achieved success as a mathematician, a scientist and an alchemist. He had finished his studies, passed his examinations, and found his knowledge wanting, his examiners nothing. The disappointment breaks out in Fausts words:—

"Da steh' ich nun, ich armer Thor!
"Und bin so klug, als wie zuvor."
Here stand I now poor fool!
And am no wiser than before.

That he can know nothing acts like a scald on his heart. The familiarity he enjoyed with the greatest philosphers of his time, enamoured him of philosophy. But his sculptural genius soon wearied of German transcendentalism. All he knew or could know were heaps of vain formulas. There was contradiction and discord everywhere. The double "I" within soon troubled him. The good and the evil both reigned in him equally. And it often happened that of these two co-existent forces the evil had the upper hand. Then arose the supreme but terrible question, is evil something positive? Or is it a phantom which effaces itself and disappears at the final setting of accounts? Having gone through all the systems, he had adopted in his philosophic studies a sort of eclecticism.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Harrowing Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 12.

On Thursday morning, when the No. 8 Down Karachi train reached Multan, the murdered body of a European, Miss Taylor, was found in a first-class ladies' compartment of a composite carriage.

She had arrived at Lahore from Ghaziabad on Wednesday, and spent the whole day in the waiting-room, leaving by the Karachi mail that evening. She was last seen alive at Kana Kacha, and after that place the carriage remained closed with the shutters up, till Multan, where her friends, on opening the door, found her murdered body.

The crime was committed with a knife. The state of the carriage indicated that she had struggled with her murderer. Robbery may have been the object, as a gold watch and chain, a gold scarf-pin, a gold neck-chain, and two rings were missing.

She was 25 years old, and was going to Multan for her marriage on the 14th instant.

At Ghaziabad her brother gave her a carving-knife to cut her wedding cake. It is believed that the murder was committed with this knife, which she had carried back, as it was missing at Multan.

Her father is a Crimean Veteran, and was in the employ of the North-Western Railway for 23 years. Her brothers are also employed on that Railway. She was used to travelling alone.

The Manager of the North Western Railway offers a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to the detection and conviction of the criminal.

Another Account.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The following further particulars of the murder of Miss Taylor are given in a telegram from Multan.

It states that on arrival of No. 8 Down mail train at that place on the 10th instant at 7-45 a.m., a lady passenger, named Miss Taylor, travelling first-class, was noticed by Major Sangster, Cantonment Magistrate—who was travelling in the next compartment—lying on the floor of her compartment in a pool of blood. On examination it was found that her throat had been cut and that there was a wound on the forehead.

It appears that Miss Taylor was the daughter of a retired Locomotive Foreman at Ghaziabad, and was going to Multan to be married.

The object of the murder was robbery. She met her death somewhere between Raewind and Kanewal.

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMINE RELIEF.

Unofficial Assistance Acknowledged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mr. Jippling, Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, called a meeting on the 10th instant of all the residents who had helped Government in distributing famine relief.

In a brief address he said that without unofficial assistance, Government would have been severely handicapped in finding out the really deserving. He believed they had done their work thoroughly and successfully, inspired by love and not by the hope of getting something for their labour. He thanked them all for their service.

N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCIAL DURBAR.

Representative "Jirgahs" Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sir George Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will, on the 12th instant, hold a Durbar, to which the headmen of the Mohmand tribes have been called.

"Jirgahs" from the following sections are expected to be present:—The Halimzais, Tarakzais, Sufi Khels, Gatman Khels, Khoda Khels, Kasim Khels, and Mitai Musa Khels.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

An exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenant Radcliffe, 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, India, and Lieutenant Zeigler, 117th Battery, Kildare.

Lieutenant Ross, Leicester Regiment, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Captain Hume-Kelly, North Staffords, is appointed Adjutant, 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are appointed Interpreters in Russian in India:—Captains Corlett, 15th Lancers, and Macaulay, 1st Lancers; and Lieutenants Pike, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles; Blair, 36th Sikhs; Higgs, 67th Punjabis; and Cameron, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brett, Royal Engineers, is appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers, and is posted to Jhansi

Captain Lee, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Secunderabad, *vice* Eddowes vacated.

An Agra correspondent writes that a student has been expelled from the Agra College for reading seditious newspapers. He was warned by the Principal, Mr. T. C. John, but refused to obey. He was a student of the fifth-year class and a boarder.

PARSI NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Following in the wake of their English contemporaries, two of the Parsi Gujerati dailies of Bombay, namely the "Sanj Vartman" and the "Jame-e-Jamshed," have, in connection with the Parsi New Year's Day, made very acceptable presents to their readers.

The "Sanj Vartman," an evening Gujerati daily, appeared on Saturday morning as a special New Year's present of 64 pages to the readers of the paper. It contains interesting essays written on a variety of subjects by Parsi, Hindu, and European writers, and gives portraits of the late Mr. Ardasir Byramji Patel, the founder of the paper; H. E. Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, round whom is a group of the portraits of the late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., the present Sir Jamsetji; and the present Sir Dinshaw Petit, who appears in European dress. There are portraits of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan; Sir Adamji Peerboy; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim; the Hon. Mr. Justice Dawar; the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman; Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, the founder of the Parsi General Hospital; and his energetic son, Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit; Sir M. M. Bhownaggree; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji; the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; of the late Mr. J. N. Tata discussing the subject of iron ores with his two sons and Mr. Ruttonji D. Tata, etc. We have also well-executed portraits of the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey; of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the Sheriff of Bombay; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Sir Sassoon David; Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas; Lady Cowasji Jehangir; Lady Dinshaw Petit; Lady Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, etc. In this way, executed on excellent art paper, are given some seventy-five portraits of living and deceased celebrities. The literary contributions number nearly a hundred and embrace a wide range of engrossing topics of the day,—social, industrial, political, and religious. Light reading is also provided. The manner and the matter of this New Year's present reflect no small credit upon the zeal and enterprise of the proprietors of the evening paper.

The special number of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" is full of brilliance and variety, and gives some two hundred portraits of prominent local celebrities. It would be difficult for one not connected with journalism to form an idea of the immense labour and expense undergone in the preparation of this unique production of the "Jame," which would do credit to the energy and resources of any journal in the world. Among the authors of the varied and interesting contributions to this number may be seen the names of writers who have made a name for themselves in various branches of literature and it is a rich and a rare trial which their united talents and wisdom have prepared for the readers of our enterprising Parsi contemporary. Besides these writers of note, there are a hundred others who have sent to our contemporary their contributions on a large number of topics of great interest and usefulness to the Parsi community. Prominent among these may be seen a contribution by Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. M. G., on the "Naoroz" or Parsi New Year's Day. "Parsis and Politics" is the title of a paper contributed by Mr. H. P. Mody, the young gentleman who won the Rs. 2,000 prize offered by Mr. Laidlaw, M.P., for a competitive essay on Indian Politics. Among the writers are, besides the Parsis, Hindu, Mahomedan and European gentlemen. Among the lady writers may be mentioned the names of Lady Dhunbai Cawasji Jehangir and Lady Dinbai Dinshaw Petit, who have not refused their aid in making this present of our contemporary as interesting and attractive as it was possible to make it.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Reform Association, Mrs. J. B. Sharp, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Bombay Branch, delivered most interesting and informing lecture on the history and work of the Union on Saturday last in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, Bombay. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. The lecturer said that the Union took its start in the village of Hillsboro in the Ohio State, about forty years ago, when a strong voice was raised against the spread of intemperance among men. In the first instance, the work of the Union was carried on in public houses, where prayers were held and temperance preached to men visiting the place. The Union had now four organisations: World's Union, National Union, Divisional Union and the Local Union. Its membership had reached a total of half a million and it had made a foothold among fifty nations. She then made a strong appeal to put down drink.

Sir Balchandra, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that if the people hoped to succeed in the crusade that had been undertaken against intemperance, they must rely upon self-help first before they turned to Government for their help. He assured those present that the highest officials in the land were favourably disposed towards the movement, but it was only the lower officers who were not sympathetic, and who thought more of collecting and increasing excise revenue than anything else. Some years ago the people of the Kolaba district made a combination not to drink, and when the excise contractor complained of loss of revenue, the Collector and the Commissioner made a report to the Government to take steps to bring the people to their senses, that is to say, to make them drink. The police officers then intervened and the combination was broken. A similar attempt was made in the same district a few months ago, but met with the same fate. A Hindu lady, Mrs. Ranade, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried with acclamation and then the proceedings terminated.

DEATH OF A GERMAN NAVAL OFFICER.

We regret to announce the death of Sub-Lieut. Erwin Kretschmann, of the German Cruiser, "Seeadler," which arrived here on Friday last. The death occurred on board the vessel at 11 p.m. on Saturday from failure of the heart. The funeral took place yesterday at 5 p.m. at the Sewree Cemetery. A firing party of 40 men under a Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant were sent from the "Seeadler" which fired three volleys after the remains of the deceased officer were laid in the grave. Almost all the officers of the ship attended the funeral. Captain Hewett and good many officers of the Royal Indian Earine vessels, "Hardinge," "Dufferin" and "Northbrook," also attended the funeral. All the above three vessels as well as the Port Trust flagstaff had their flags at half mast as a mark of respect to the deceased officer. His age at the time of his death was only 22 years.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and his party left Simla on the 11th instant, on a visit to the Maharajah of Patiala, at Chail, returning on the 16th. His Honor leaves Simla on his Autumn tour, through Kulu on the 7th October, the installation of the Rajah of Suket taking place on the 30th.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 6.)

THE DECLINE IN THE FRENCH BIRTHRATE.

French political economists find a constant subject of pre-occupation in the steadily progressive decline of the French birth-rate. M. de Foville Member of the Institute and President of the "Academie des Sciences Morales et politiques," in a published statement accentuating the national gravity of the situation, says the latest figures prove that France as a nation is slowly but surely dying. In 100 years the birth-rate has fallen from 32 per 1,000 to 19·7, and at the present moment, for the first time in history, and to France alone among nations, the deaths exceed the births. Since the twentieth century began the decline has continued at the following alarming rate: Excess of births over deaths, 1902, 84,000; 1903, 73,000; 1904, 57,000; 1905, 57,000; 1906, 27,000. Last year, 1907, zero was reached and passed. There were 20,000 more deaths than births. The official returns are 794,000 and 774,000 under these respective heads. The word "depopulation," M. de Foville points out, is, therefore, no exaggeration. Is it, he asks, the beginning of the end?

At this rate France will soon be ripe for invasion. It is the only fate awaiting a country which is capable of supporting 80,000,000 inhabitants and is content with half that number. In 1875 the population of Germany surpassed that of France by 6,000,000; it now exceeds it by over 20,000,000.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Following the marvellously successful launching of the Turkish revolution and the wave of popular sentiment, full of hope and good will, that spread its influence throughout the Empire it seemed as if even the Macedonian question could be harmoniously and peacefully settled. Such were the indications in every quarter; the warring bands of various nationalities in Macedonia suspended their murderous and destroying activities and the unhappy province had rest for a while under this truce of God. But there are signs that the enthusiasm with which all races and parties in the province joined in celebrating the downfall of Turkish autocracy is already on the wane. In a previous letter I explained that the proposals put forward by the Young Turkey party accentuated from the first the idea of Turkish unity and freedom from European intervention or control. Had they been in power in former years, for instance, Turkey would never have practically lost Cyprus, nor the Lebanon nor Samos nor Crete. Patriotic Turks have long witnessed with anguish and despair the gradual eating up of Turkey leaf by leaf, like an artichoke, by the Great Powers or the Christian races under their patronage, owing to the corruption, incapacity—even impotence into which the Hamidian regime had fallen. The object of the Young Turks is now to change all that and to make the various Christian races throughout what remains of the Turkish Empire understand that, while in matters of education and local administration they may be granted reasonable self-governing powers, they may not cherish the hope of treatment radically differing from that governing the rest of the Empire. Still less will encouragement be given to any ideas of complete autonomy or virtual severance from the Turkish Empire to which the Bulgarian, Greek and Servian subjects of Turkey certainly looked forward prior to the outbreak of the revolution. The Salonika Committee of Union and Progress, the chief directing organization of the Young Turks, have put forward rather prematurely, perhaps, their restrictive ideas on these subjects, with the result of producing a marked *refroidissement* among the Bulgarians and Greeks in Macedonia, whose expectations correspond very nearly, it appears to me, with the Home Rule aspirations of the Irish Nationalists, though going in certain respects somewhat further. As regards military service, for instance, they would like to have Christian subjects of the Porte formed into separate regiments obeying words of command delivered in their own languages, whereas the Young Turks up to the present claim that Turkish must be the official language of the whole Empire although Turkish is hardly, perhaps, an adequate exponent of modern thought—not to speak of the great difference existing between the Turkish spoken and written languages and the difficulty experienced in mastering the latter. All these questions may be susceptible of arrangement between the Revolutionary party and the Empire's Christian subjects, and claims now so strongly advanced on each side may come to be abated. The work of reform before the Young Turks is immense in every department of the public service and nothing but praise can be accorded them for what they have already effected. They deserve the indulgent consideration of all who have the welfare of Turkey disinterestedly at heart, and they are sure to receive it.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

Postponement Unavoidable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 12.

The postponement of the Chitral Reliefs for the year was, it appears, unavoidable, as, apart from the risks which the troops would run from cholera, the state of the various bridges on the road is such that transport animals in any large numbers could not safely pass over them. The damage by floods has been much greater than in ordinary years.

The replies of Local Governments regarding Factory Legislation are due to reach Simla this week.

Captain C. A. J. A. Balck, R.A.M.C., is appointed Honorary Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy, *vice* Surgeon-General Gubbins, reverted Home.

WHAT BLOODHOUNDS CAN DO.

How they Should be Trained.

Writing in the "Daily Mail," Mr. A. Croxton Smith, hon. secretary of the Association of Bloodhound Breeders, says: "Given fair conditions, a bloodhound, when properly trained, can do wonderful things in the way of man-tracking. Many dogs will hunt their masters for considerable distances, but it is doubtful if any other variety has anything like the fine scenting properties of the bloodhound. So much attention has been bestowed upon breeding the foxhound for pace, that his nose is nothing like as good as it used to be, and it is a constant complaint that a pack will leave the line of a hunted fox to follow that of a fresh one. Now a bloodhound is of no use that will change in this way. If he is any good at all he will stick to the original line, no matter how many times it may have been crossed by others.

Apart from that, he has the power of hunting a cold line that belongs to no other breed. In the United States there is a well authenticated case of bloodhounds being put on the track of a man thirty hours after he had murdered a woman. Detectives guarded the locality, and when the hounds arrived, they hunted about four miles to the door of a house in which a young negro was found, whose boots corresponded with footprints near the corpse. It is generally understood that a negro leaves a stronger scent than a white man, and this naturally has its advantages in such a case.

AN EXPERIMENT TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Twenty years ago when "Jack the Ripper" was horrifying the country with his iniquities, in response to a popular outcry Mr. Edwin Brough brought some of his hounds to London and placed them at the service of the police. It is betraying no secret to say that Mr. Brough, who knows more about bloodhounds than any living person, was not very hopeful of any good purpose being served, but there was a chance that if a murder was discovered in the early hours of the morning something might be done. As it happened, the murderer was too astute to take any risks. For the two months the hounds were in town we had an immunity from sensations, but directly they were taken away the ghoul commenced operations again.

The tragic murder at Seal Chart inevitably sets one speculating as to whether a trained bloodhound would have been of any use if immediately available. One never likes to speak dogmatically on a subject that is hedged round by so many probabilities, but I am disposed to say that one would have rendered valuable help if he could have been procured within an hour or two of the discovery of the body.

Consider for a moment the chances in his favour, provided the constables had kept the vicinity free from intruders. Here we have a lonely spot untrodden by more than three or four people. As the criminal had left behind no article which would give the hound a clue, obviously there would be a chance of his taking up the trail left by General Luard when he was searching for his wife or after he had left to give the alarm. There would also be the scent of the men who returned with the bereaved husband, and, finally, there would be the possibility of the four-footed detective going back on the path traversed by Mrs. Luard herself in order to reach the summer-house.

The first two chances of going wrong may be eliminated at once. If the hound showed a disposition to take up the line of General Luard or the men who came to help him, his handler would check him immediately. The direction from which Mrs. Luard would approach the summer-house would also be conjectured. Supposing no foot-prints were observable, as seems to be the case, the only thing to be done would be to encourage the hound to cast systematically round the house avoiding the paths known to have been trodden. If the assassin had fled in any other direction the hound would hit upon his trail and follow it.

ASSUMED PROBABILITIES.

Assuming that the man had stalked Mrs. Luard, as some seem to imagine and had left the neighbourhood of his crime by the same route the only thing to be done would be to work back to the point at which General Luard and his wife parted taking the hound parallel with the track on each side until some diverging trail were discovered. We may, however, practically dismiss the idea of the murderer going back that way. The probability is that he would take an entirely different direction, and the prospect of the bloodhound striking his line is well within the bounds of reason.

It is not easy to understand the psychology of one who has just perpetrated a horrible crime; but it is probably a safe assumption to presume that the man would keep out of human sight as long as he conveniently could. Therefore, his subsequent movements would be all in favour of his pursuers. It is quite true that he might make for a railway station, but it would obviously aid the police if they knew with some degree of certainty that the man they wanted had taken train at some particular spot.

Bloodhounds are in constant use in America. Here they would not be able to work under such advantages as are afforded by large tracts of virgin country untrodden by the feet of men. Even in our thickly-populated country, however, there are innumerable instances in which they would be of definite value. Take the case of little children who have gone astray on the Welsh hills. If a bloodhound had been available and could have been at once started on the track of these little ones there would have been fewer sorrowing parents. A good deal of trouble would be saved if a hound or two were attached to such convict establishments as Dartmoor, whence prisoners escape with tolerable frequency.

HOW SHOULD HOUNDS BE PROVIDED?

The question is whether, in our usual haphazard manner, we shall continue to rely upon voluntary agencies or whether the matter shall be taken in hand by the county authorities. It is quite possible that the police may not care to add to their many duties that of keeping and training a bloodbound or two, but it should be an easy thing for a small annual fee to induce sport-loving people to add a bloodhound to their menage. Of course, the hound would have to be well trained, but this would not present insuperable difficulties. Almost every puppy enters naturally into man-hunting. Occasionally we shall find a young hound that has no aptitude for the work but it is not very usual. Early lessons are simple. As soon as the whelp has sense enough to be handy he should be encouraged to hunt someone he knows. Let him see the runner start, and then stimulate him to find rewarding him with a piece of meat when successful. He will quickly enter into the game. When he has attained a certain amount of proficiency, set him to work on strangers gradually increasing the lead given to the quarry until he will hunt a line some hours cold. The colder the line the more useful will the hound [illegible]

It is advisable to habituate him to hunting the clean boot from the outset; that is to say, a man whose boots have not been doctored by any artificial preparation. No stronger scent than the emanations from the human body is needed; if the puppy is started on aniseed you are only teaching him a lesson which he will have to unlearn. As time goes on it is well to cross the line of the runner in several places, which may be indicated by means of sticks. Should the youngster show any disposition to change he must be at once checked and helped to keep on the original trail.

LEATHER MADE FROM CACTUS.

A method of making a material resembling leather from the fibre of a variety of cactus common in Arizona has been discovered by Frederic C. Wright, who sends an account of his discovery to "The Plant World" (Tuscan, Ariz., May). Over a year ago, while handling a piece of bisnaga ("Echinocactus wislizeni"), Mr. Wright noticed that after the water was pressed from the fibre it had remarkable strength and pliability, resembling leather. Upon drying, it became brittle and chalk-like, says the writer:

"In an effort to obtain strength and pliability in the fibre after drying, I began a series of experiments in a crude way, not being a scientist nor a chemist and unfamiliar with their methods. I boiled the fibre with mosquite bark and burnt rags to tan and colour it. I secured the colour, but the fibre did not tan. I soaked it in oil; I used aluminium palmitate, tannic acid, gum arabic, caoutchoue, and I used glue, but none of these gave results. But, late one night soon after, I went to bed and slept the sleep of contenment, with a piece of perfect leather made from cactus fibre in my hand. I used water and glycerine about 25 per cent. of the latter. All these things, after one knows them, are as simple as spreading butter on bread. But of course, it's the finding out that's so difficult.

"After I learned how simple it was to make the cactus leather, I then experimented to discover the best methods of cutting and drying. On account of the large proportion of water contained in a bisnaga or sahuaro, the thickness of the fibre reduces remarkably during the drying process. If the fibre is cut one half inch thick it reduces to about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness: yet one cannot cut the sheets so thin that there is not a film of leather left when the fibre is dry.

"The final finish depends on the manner in which the cut has been made, with knife or saw, as well as the direction of the cut. The grain of a sahuaro or bisnaga runs crosswise the cactus, or, more properly speaking, it runs from the heart of the cactus, to the outer edge, with rows of tougher fibre extending to the centre of each corrugation that forms the support for thousands of needle-like spines.

"Leather made from a cross-grain cut is not so strong as that made from fibre cut with the grain. The width and length of a sheet of cactus leather need be limited only to the length and diameter of the cactus, and the facilities for cutting.

"If a circumferential cut is made (as one would peel an apple) from twenty to forty feet in length of fibre may be obtained from cacti of the larger growths. In making the circumferential cut, the length of the sheet, of course, is also governed by the thickness of the sheet. It is a half-inch cut, a good-sized sahuaro will give over twenty feet in length of fibre. By making the sheet one-quarter inch thick, close on to fifty feet of film may be obtained, according to the diameter of the cactus.

"Immediately after cutting, the fibre is placed direct in the tanning-bath. The tanning process requires from two to three hours, according to the thickness of the fibre. After removal from the bath the fibre is limp and has great weight. Large pieces must be handled with some care lest they be torn. However, by cutting and tanning the fibre in a thin sheet and re-enforcing with cloth or some other suitable material, and by using a gloss finish, the brittleness is overcome and great strength is secured.

"The drying process is the most tedious of all. As much water as possible is first preised from the sheet, after which it may be hung up to dry or dried by artificial heat. When dry, the leather is white or tan, and may be stained any color desired."

Leather, the writer goes on to say, may also be made from the older joints of leaves of the opuntia, only the tough fibre just within the outer covering being used. From the heart of still another cactus, the gaint sahuaro, boxes, picture-framer, etc., may be made, as shown in the illustration.

THE HIGHEST SALARIED MAN IN THE WORLD.

"They have a miner over there in America who can smell a gold mine a thousand miles away. 'Let's send for this man Hammond.' Thus Barney Barnato is reported to have spoken to his brother one day in London, years ago. So Hammond, John Hays, was sent for, and proved invaluable to Barnato, and afterwards to Cecil Rhodes, in their South African enterprises," says "Current Litterature."

AN EXTRACTOR OF GOLD.

"A man who can 'smell' gold mines is obviously invaluable to somebody. The great business boom that has been of late years sweeping over the whole world has been due in large measure to the rapid increase in the production of gold and the consequent increase in the circulating medium. John Hays Hammond has probably done more than any other one man on the planet to bring about this rapid increase. To his abilities as a mining engineer, therefore, every nation that has felt the effects of the tidal wave of prosperity is in some degree indebted for its industrial progress. The powers which his skilful touch has released has rendered the strain of living a bit easier in all civilised lands.

CHAINS OF CONSEQUENCE.

"It has quickened the flow in the arteries of trade, it has helped drive the machinery of a myriad mills and factories, it has weighted down a little deeper the great transoceanic steamships and it has increased the size of millions of savings bank deposits. It has helped to do other things. For instance, it helped to precipitate a bloody and costly war in South Africa. One gets dizzy, indeed, trying to follow up, even in imagination, the endless and numberless chains of consequence that take their start in the actions of such a man.

"His yearly salary as chief consulting engineer of Guggenheim Company is said, on good authority, to be £500,000, which is ten times that of the President, of the United States. It is presumedly the largest salary paid to any man on the earth, the largest salary ever paid contiauously in the history of the world.

"Hammond was born in the centre of gold excitement. The year was 1855, and the place was San Francisco. When he was a child he watched the gulch miners washing dirt and gravel for the grains of gold. He went hunting for it himself at the age of ten, and he quickly developed a knack of finding it. Old miners say he would take up a chunk of quartz and confidently assert, 'This contains a fine nugget.' They would break it open and find the nugget.

HIS EDUCATION.

"His taste for mineralogy was so marked that his father determined to send him all the way across the Continent to Yale, to attend the Sheffield Scientific School, where he graduated in 1876. He completed the equipment for his future career in the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, Germany, and in 1880 he was a member of the U. S. Geological Survey, examining all the principal gold mines of California. To natural aptitude, therefore, he added the best of technical training, and it took him only about ten years to achieve a reputation that reached London and moved the Barnatos as already related."

OXYGEN AS A SPUR.

Astounding Effect on Athletes.

RECORD BREAKING.

Mr. Leonard Hill, F. R. S., lecturer in physiology at the London Hospital, has been conducting some remarkable tests of the effect of oxygen on athletes. He believes that by the use of oxygen it will be possible easily to lower the world's athletic records, and to improve sports in general. The tests he has conducted have so far been concerned only with runners. Mr. Holding, the Oxford "blue," and Mr. T. H. Just after breathing oxygen for two and three minutes, respectively, each beat their previous best time. Mr. Hill, who, in co-operation with Mr. Flack, his demonstrator has been engaged for a year past in research on the cause of hard breathing, gave an "Express" representative an interview on the subject of his experiments at his home at Loughton recently. "The reason why a man cannot hold his breath beyond a certain time," said Mr. Hill, "is that he uses up the oxygen which is in his blood and tissues, and goes on producing carbonic acid. The want of oxygen and the excess of carbonic acid excite the breathing centre in the brain so that the man is forced to take breath. The effect of a want of oxygen can be staved off for a much longer period by breathing pure oxygen. Mr. Flack and myself both found that we could hold our breath about three times as long as usual if we took three breaths of oxygen. Dr. Vernon, of Oxford, extending our work a step has succeeded in holding his breath for 8 1-2 minutes.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS.

"These experiments led me to think that the panting and distress of the athlete might be largely mitigated by making him breathe oxygen deeply before and after a race, the former to prevent excessive distress and increase his running powers, and the latter to relieve whatever distress he might have. Mr. Flack and myself, therefore, went down to the London Hospital Sports and gave oxygen to some of the runners immediately after the races, and very greatly relieved the men's distress. For the three miles race there were only two competitors, and we gave them both oxygen before the start. One man was out of training, and gave up; the other told me he had never run the first lap with such ease and comfort."

"The next thing," Mr. Hill continued, "was to get hold of a first-class athlete, and I asked Mr. T. H. Just to run for me, and obtain other runners to co-operate. Our first important experiment was at Stamford Bridge last Monday week. Mr Holding started off with an unpaced quarter of a mile after breathing oxygen for two minutes. His time was 50 1-5 secs. Mr. Just paced him only for the last 150 yards. Mr. Holding told us that in the trials for the Olympic Games he had been unable to do a quarter in less than 52secs, and that his previous best was 51 1-5secs.

NO STIFFNESS.

"The onlookers declared that he was not more distressed than if he had run a hundred yards. With this Mr. Holding agreed. There was a noticeable absence of that stiffness of the muscles and grogginess in the legs which follows a great running exertion. Following this, Mr. Holding said he would like to run a hundred yards. He breathed oxygen for two minutes, and did the distance in 11secs., his previous best having been 11 2-5secs.—and this after running a quarter! Then Mr. Just ran a half mile after breathing oxygen for three minutes, his time being 54secs. the first quarter, and 1min. 55 1-5secs. for the whole, his previous best having been at the Varsity spots, time 1min. 55 4-5secs. "On the occasion of his running the half for me he was only paced by Mr. Holding for the last 200 yards. He was very little distressed at the finish, and felt so fit in a short space of time that he said he would run a retired man's quarter," which he did in 52 3-5 secs. Then he paced a man twice for a hundred yards, and outdistanced him although the man covered the ground in 11 2-5 secs." Mr. Hill further stated that he is now trying to get a world's record breaker to run for him as he is convinced that some amazing results will follow the use of oxygen. "I have no doubt," continued Mr. Hill, "that oxygen will enable athletes to break the world's records, and as its use can only do good to the athlete, and relieve excessive and dangerous distress, such as was witnessed in the case of Dorando, it is to be hoped that the Amateur Athletic Association will not rule it out.

BETTER THAN CHAMPAGNE.

"At any rate it will be valuable to use after a race. If Dorando had been able to have it on the last mile or two of his run he would have got in all right. Champagne was a ridiculous thing to give the runners; oxygen was what they wanted. "The same process would certainly answer for race-horses. A mask could be easily made for the animals, and I am hoping shortly to arrange for experiments in this direction. Think of the benefits rowers, boxers, and wrestlers would derive if they could breathe pure oxygen between each round or bout. And it would be interesting to see with what a tremendous spurt footballers would go off at half-time, if instead of sucking lemons, each man breathed oxygen for two or three minutes." Mr. Hill admits that there is a lot yet to learn concerning the use of oxygen in this manner, one of the most important questions being as to the length of time the effect of the gas lasts.

His chief plans at present are:—

1. To get a world's record-breaker to run for him.
2. To observe the effect of oxygen let out of cylinders into an awning erected on a running track so that long-distance runners shall, by running under the awning, pick up a little pure oxygen on each lap, as an engine picks up water.
3. To discover whether a man can more than make up for a stoppage during a race in order to breathe oxygen.
4. To test the effect of oxygen on race-horses.

AN OLD PARIS HOUSE.

In Paris the crowbar is about to fall on the house at the corner of the Boulevard Poissonniere and the Rue Montmartre, overlooking what is called the "Carrefour des Ecrases," from the number of carriage accidents which happened there. Built in the eighteenth century, this doomed house contains lofty salons which before the Revolution gathered the wits and beauties. The noble family who owned the mansion fell victims to the guillotine, and the house itself was dismantled and forfeited. It became a house of business, the upper floors being let out in apartments to various families, and so remained without further history during the First Empire and until 1830. The house then became the abode of a surgeon who had a large and very lucrative practice of a very confidential character. His clients were principally men who for various offences had been condemned for life to the galleys, but had succeeded by some means or other in effecting their escape. It was part of their punishment that men so sentenced should be branded on the shoulder with the letter "T.F." (travaux forces), a mark which it was essential to their safety to have obliterated.

Now this eminent surgeon was a specialist in this kind of work. His terms were high, and for cash in advance, but his silence could be depended on. By a delicate and skilful operation he was able to change what was a stigma of shame into an honourable wound which was worth a life income to the patient. For it was his custom to remove the incriminating scar by cauterisation and to simulate a wound from bullet or sword cut in its place, thus enabling the man to pose as a veteran who had fought under "le petit caporal," and had bled for his country. In the remote country districts of France such a man was certain to receive a warm welcome and a home at a comfortable farmhouse. If ever his identity under his assumed name was suspected he was able to clear himself by the display of his wound.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE MODERN SILHOUETTE.

A flying visit to Paris at this season is not so unproductive of suggestions as would at first sight appear, writes a lady correspondent. One may gather an almost bewildering mass of ideas in the region of the Rue de la Paix, deserted though it is by all save tourists. First, it is necessary to become familiarised with the manner in which the new figure is produced, the figure that is not so much tight-laced at the waist as braced in all over, that differs but little in width from chest to knee, yet that must on no account suggest pinching, or lose sight of gracious curves. The tall, slender, lissome woman has little to fear in the process of adapting herself, but miseries and discomforts beset the path of the lady inclined to embonpoint who would be modish. She must diet to begin with, and diet even more severely than is the law at Marienbad, and she must go in for such an amount of flesh-reducing exercise as she has not taken for years. A friend lately returned from Germany tells me that the sacrifices Berlin women are undergoing in order to achieve the correct silhouette are of a nature to draw tears from a stone.

AND THE NEW CORSET.

Never, even in the days when the sixteen-inch waist was considered pretty, has the corset played so important a part as at present. Those now being turned out in Paris are remarkable for extreme length and for their refusal to make any but the slightest allowance for hips. It seems almost impossible to sit down in them, and, as a matter of fact, I was shown a corset to be worn by a very great lady at some outdoor function in which it would be quite impossible to do anything but stand about or walk a little. But stiff bones have been banished by such as are slender enough to do without them, and the ideal corset would seem to be a sort of straight waistcoat of chamois leather, firm yet flexible, such as is worn by actresses when they appear on the stage in classic costumes. Chamois leather is frightfully hot for summer wear, and of course there are cooler substitutes: but how many women really mind a little discomfort when a result so important has to be accomplished?

OVERSKIRTS AND DRAPERIES.

It is to be an autumn of light-weight materials, cashmere, crepe, thinnest cloth, supple thick satin, and all such materials as drape well. Overskirts are a feature of most of the designs for wear later on, and many of these overskirts are opened up the front and crossed over to the left side, where a large buckle gives finish. The draped front is, indeed, to be very generally noticed, and the skirt underneath is as long and simple as can well be, although it is permissible to cover it with embroidery or light braiding where the overskirt falls away. One lovely gown of princesse cut, the material Empire-green shantung, was opened from the left shoulder to the hem to display about three inches of coarse mauve net embroidered in gloss silk, tabs of the shantung adorned with huge buttons crossing the net at intervals from shoulder to knee. The yoke and the sleeves from the elbow were of net, and the huge hat of khaki-coloured straw trimmed with mauve clematis and black velvet strings. It ought to be said that the inevitable touch of black on the dress was given by ribbon velvet bands, that crossed in the front of the bodice below the corsage, were brought round at the sides somewhat above the waist, and met under a buckle high in the back. Sleeves are put in quite close fitting at the shoulders, as far as dresses are concerned, and come down to the back of the hands. To relieve the plainness, a ruche or frilling often runs down the outside of the arm. The frill at the top of the very hight collar shows no sign of losing favour, and usually a frill to match finishes off the sleeves at the wrist.

THE INDIAN PEARL INDUSTRY.

There is likely soon to be a great advance in the British market for Indian pearls. Hitherto there has been a practical monopoly in the trade referring to this precious commodity; but a powerful syndicate is now in process of being formed that will have the effect of forcing up prices in a business which, so valuable in itself, certainly demands some exploitation.

"The "modus operandi" is," said an important merchant, now in London to a "Westminster" representative, "to collect parcels of Indian pearls and despatch them from Bombay and other ports to the London market, at a fixed price named but subject to offers. Against these parcels a small advance is given in (say) Bombay, while a price is being cabled for to London. This is the general principle, and it is, of course, subject to some improvement.

"It is hoped now to increase and enlarge the whole system of placing Indian pearls upon the London market. There is a wonderful future in store for the Indian pearling industry if it be properly handled. The operations are great but the business can be handled with so much more celerity and facility on this side, provided that the opportunities given are greater and the export sufficiently encouraged. We shall not exclude the Australian fisheries."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIO[N]

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Austra-lia.	China.	Af[rica]
Via Teheran Interrupted	Via Teheran Interrupted	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Vi[a] Am[oor] Per[fect.]	
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	[illegible]	

Latest dates of Foreign Messages receiv[ed] from the United Kingdom during the 24 ho[urs] at 8 p. m. of the 11th September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed f[or]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	[illegible]
Turkey ...	12	12	40	
Teheran ...	13	2	40	
Suez	13	12	15	

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Souakim interrupted [illegible]
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted [illegible]
Moulmein Bonte via Raheng In[dia]

The "Pioneer's" Frontier [illegible] states that the Sarhang of Dh[arsana] orders from Kabul prohi[biting] grain from Afghan territory.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Germany and her Neighbours.

THE QUESTION OF ARMAMENTS.

The "Times" correspondent wrote from Berlin on Aug. 21 :—"There is no want of indications from day to day that efforts are being made to familiarise the German public with the essential difficulties of the problems with regard to which a difference of opinion between Great Britain and Germany may be said to exist. For the present these efforts lack direction, but the scope of their further development will be watched with interest and attention. Instructive as some of these manifestations unquestionably are, it would be premature to draw from them any far-reaching conclusions, or to submit to the British public premises which, however suggestive they may appear, are primarily designed for the consideration of the public in this country. It will be time enough to refer in detail to these utterances when they have reached the ears of a wider and more influential section of the German political world.

"The more delicate aspects of Anglo-German relations have to be considered by the German Government from the national and domestic as well as from the international point of view. Among other considerations, it must be remembered that the German naval programme and its supplementary acts are law, and that the German people have been so persistently impressed with the necessity for a 'strong navy' by the Emperor William himself, as well as by the Navy League, that a sudden and complete "volte face" with regard to naval policy might be fraught with consequences inconvenient to the home Government. On the other hand, there is always the possibility that attempts might be made to represent the question of armaments as an appropriate subject for the kind of arrangement in which, to use a familiar German phrase, there would be 'neither victors nor vanquished.' It is unnecessary to add that the formula for this panacea has not yet been discovered. In the meantime the interests of peace and of Great Britain, now that she has left no doubt with regard, to her own attitude, will best be served by watching without any undue optimism the progress of the efforts of the German Government, once and for all, to enlighten the public mind, not only with regard to the objects of Geman naval policy, but also with regard to the consequences, both financial and political which this policy entails. During the next few years Germany is pledged to lay down four ships of the largest class every year. If the British Government should deem it expedient to emphasise the desires and intentions of the nation, a similar proceeding on its part would possess the advantage of confronting public opinion in this country with a "fait accompli" with which it would be at liberty to deal undisturbed by alarms or premature and officious interference from outside."

On the same date the Paris correspondent of the same paper wrote: —"Short as has been the discussion of Anglo-German relations provoked by recent "ballons d'essai" it seems to-day to be practically exhausted for the French public. The universal verdict is that there was nothing in it, and that the upshot of the whole semi-official, semi-diplomatic, agitation promises to be a fresh outburst of violent Pan Germanic protests against any idea of limiting the naval power of the Fatherland. So little real importance has been attached to the entire "mise en scene" that some of the most influential organs of French public opinion passed it over in silence in their leading columns. The French people, as a matter of fact, are profoundly convinced that the question at issue between England and Germany is far too serious to be broached on the insecure basis of amiable, but vague, reciprocal assurances of good will."

WHAT REALLY TRANSPIRED AT KRONBERG.

The "Standard's" special correspondent at Marienbad has been in a position to gather the following information regarding the more or less definite reports of a pending agreement, or understanding, between Great Britain and Germany on the question of naval armaments. First and foremost it must be made clear that while the subject of naval armaments was undoubtedly discussed at Kronberg between the King and Sir Charles Hardinge, on the one side, and the Kaiser and Baron von Rucker-Jenisch on the other side, it is absolutely false and misleading to state or imply that any understanding as to a mutual limitation of naval armaments is in sight. Great Britain's shipbuilding programme is not determined by the rate at which Germany constructs warships, but by the naval expansion of any two Powers that come next to herself in the respect of the strength of their fleets. Thus it is evident that the fundamental principle of British naval policy, the two-Power standard, renders it impossible for British naval armaments to be limited by any agreement with Germany.

On the other hand, the German shipbuilding programme for the next decade has been definitely fixed by the German Navy Act of 1900, supplemented by two other Acts which became law in 1906 and 1908 respectively. Any reduction in the German shipbuilding is programme laid down by law till 1918 is only possible if the Reichstag repealed the existing Acts, which, of course, is absolutely out of the question. The mere suggestion of such a repeal would excite a hurricane of indignation throughout Germany. It may thus be asserted with reference to the "Vossische" Zeitung's article and also the London contemporaries misled thereby, that there has been much ado about nothing in connection with the Kronberg conversations on naval armaments. What really passed between the respective representatives of Great Britain and Germany at Kronberg were amiable assurances of mutual amity and good will, very gratifying on both sides, but without concrete value.

British friendliness went so far that Sir Charles Hardinge communicated to the Kaiser the British Government's intentions as to naval shipbuilding in the next few years, and it is highly probable that when Parliament reassembles the question will be raised whether it is desirable to make such communications to foreign Governments before the House of Commons has been taken into the Cabinet's confidence. The Government's action in laying the Kaiser their plans before the House of Commons is held to savour of disrespect to Parliament and to be contrary to all traditions and parliamentary usages.

MOROCCO.

DEFEAT OF ABDUL AZIZ.

The Times' correspondent telegraphed from Tangier on Aug. 22. The inevitable has happened. The army of Mulai Abdul Aziz is at an end. The Pretender and his army have been overthrown. Hafidist tribesmen in the vicinity of Rabat, led on by false promises, the ill-fated Sultan's army allowed themselves to be led into a trap. A sudden attack upon the advance guard and their retiring upon the main body of the army ensued. The camp was looted, and another Moorish army vanished. The tribesmen holds that Abdul Aziz's cause was lost from the day when Mulai Hafid was proclaimed at Marakesh. As a matter of fact, the individual personality of the Sultan is a matter of small importance. Mulai Hafid has proved as amenable to loans as his predecessor has the distinct advantage of greater popularity. It is a mistake to regard Abdul Aziz as a severe check to the progress of Morocco. French policy will be pursued in the spirit, regardless of the change of Sultan, and France may eventually find distinct advantage in having to deal with a sovereign capable of exerting authority.

Mulai Hafid was proclaimed Sultan at Tangier on Aug. 23 amid general popular rejoicing.

A semi-official communique issued in Paris on Saturday night stated that telegrams received by the Government confirmed the news of the defeat of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, who was in retreat with what remained of his army towards the country of the Taedlas. Several kaids and a large number of Shawia soldiers were reported to have been killed or captured in the course of the retreat by the hostile tribes whose territory had to be traversed.

A telegram from Tangier of Aug. 23 stated that the Sultan Abdul Aziz, accompanied by El Mokri, Ben Sliman, and the Marabout Bujab, had arrived at Settat. The Sultan will proceed to Casa Blanca. He intended to go to Damascus, and to remain there until circumstaces are favourable to his return to Morocco.

The defeat of Abdul Aziz is confirmed, says Reuter's correspondent at Tangier in a message of Aug. 23. His mahalla suffered heavy losses. It was surprised during the night of Aug. 20. Most of his troops, it is delared, sided with Mulai Hafid after a few shots had been fired. The only loyal contingent was the Shawia, who fought desperately.

INTENTIONS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The "Echo de Paris" has obtained from a very well-informed person the following information regarding the intentions of the French Government in view of the defeat of Abdul Aziz. The Government will not hasten to recognise Mulai Hafid until the Powers signatory to the Algeciras Act have had their say. Mulai Hafid may now be considered Sultan of Morocco. France does not object, but will not recognise him until she has, through diplomatic channels, interrogated the Chancelleries interested in the Alegeciras Act, and after having agreed on her course with Spain directly.

France has no intention of acting alone; if she is brought to recognise the new Sultan, it will be on condition that he recognises France's rights, pays her the compensation which is her due, and gives an understanding to guarantee on his side the operation of the Algeciras Act.

A new conference of the Powers would not appear indispensable, but a simultaneous Act, in the nature of a declaration, will be required to be made on the same day by the Chancelleries interested in the Algeciras Act. M. Pichon is awaiting a report from M. Regnault, French Minister at Tangier. France wishes to know the intentions of the Shereef, and the guarantee which he offers, before recognising him officially. This will be a matter of a few weeks.

The members of Mulai Hafid's mission to Paris, interviewed by a representative of the "Echo de Paris," expressed their joy at their master's victory, and again declared his friendship for France. They are convinced that Europe will not delay in recognising him as Sultan.

Tangier, Aug. 24 ("Times").—Perfect tranquillity reigns here. The French and Spanish police continue on duty, and, except that the Moorish shops and the market-place are gaily decorated, the town wears its usual appearance. The native authorities who were yesterday the servants of Abdul Aziz continue at their posts in the interest of Mulai Hafid. No changes whatever have taken place, and the natives trust that the good example of calmness and conciliation which they are showing will be imitated by the European Powers and by all Europeans, and that one and all will work for peace, security, and progress in Morocco.

Absolutely no anti-European sentiment is apparent, and the threatening attitude of the surrounding tribes, which yesterday rendered necessary the immediate proclamation of Mulai Hafid, exists no longer.

It may be as well to call attention to the fact that no changes in Morocco can affect the Algeciras Act, and that any concessions which have already been granted, or which may be granted in the future by Mulai Hafid are absolutely worthless unless the formalities contained in the Algeciras Act have been complied with.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24 ("Times").—At the close of the army manœuvres the imperial family will sail on Aug. 29 for another yachting cruise in Finland. Orders have been given to prepare for visit of august foreigners.

M. Muromtseff left the prison at Moscow this morning on the expiration of his three months' sentence. There were no demonstrations. Nearly all the signatories of the Viborg manifesto are now out of gaol.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Aug. 21 (Reuter).—The Government has decided to engage the services of a British adviser for the reorganisation of the navy and a French adviser for the rehabilitation of the finances of the country.

The British Government has officially expressed to Kiamil Pasha, through the British Embassy, its sympathy with the Turkish Government on the death of Radjib Pasha, the late Minister of War.

Telegrams which have been received from a number of Kurdish chiefs express satisfaction at the re-establishment of the Constitution.

Constantinople Aug 21 ("Times").—Further reductions of the household of the Sultan continue, the newspapers to-day publishing the names of sixty-four aides-de-camp dismissed by order of the Imperial Chancellory. The imperial stud farm at Ki'at Khaneh has been suppressed, and the horses have been handed over to the War Ministry. Fresh restitutions of lands and moneys, improperly acquired by ex-favourities and ex-Ministers now under arrest, are reported from day to day.

According to the latest information, it has been decided to appoint Marshal Ali Riza Pash Minister of War.

GERMANY.

Under the title of "A New Outlook" the "National Zeitung," which continues occasionally to reflect the workings of the German official mind, indulges in the following extraordinary speculations :—

"It has already been announced that the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Isvolsky, will conclude his foreign tour by a visit to the German Imperial Chancellor. It is safe to say that the highest political significance will attach to this visit, and its results will, to all appearances, be one upon which German diplomacy will be able to congratulate itself. M. Isvolsky will by now have come to the conclusion that, notwithstanding the Franco-Russian Alliance and the Anglo-Russian Agreement with regard to Persia, it is not expedient that in all questions concerning Turkey, Russia should submit to being taken in tow by British policy. The Russian Government, as represented by M. Isvolsky knows that, notwithstanding the attitude of reserve which all the Powers have temporarily adopted, it is imperative that a general agreement with regard to the Balkan question should be reached in view of the not impossible contingency that the situation on the Golden Horn may once more and, so to speak, in the course of a single night, assume a new complexion. It is probable that the Russian Government will consider an understanding with Girmany and Austria a more promising way of preparing for all eventualities and crisis in Turkey (than co-operation with Great Britain and France).

"In St. Petersburg, in Vienna, in Rome, and, perhaps, even in Paris, it is now known that the provisional successs of the Young Turkey movement has increased, rather than diminished, King Edward's anxieties; while in London people are beginning to realise that the efforts which have hitherto been made to 'hem Germany in' have not met with the desired success. Any attempt to renew these efforts will have to be postponed, and, if recent indications are to be trusted, it may be that this policy will have to be abandoned altogether as futile. The support of France is not alone sufficient to reduce Germany to political impotence, while Russia will scarcely consent to act merely as the catspaw of England. The moment is approaching and, indeed, may already be closer than many imagine, when, as far as Turkey is concerned, Russia will once more co-operate in the fullest harmony with Germany and Austria without regard to England and France.

"M. Isvolsky's visit to London (sic) will probably throw light upon the situation in this sense. England is already occupied and rendered uneasy by anxieties with regard to the future of Egypt and India, but these difficulties she will have to overcome unaided and as best she can. In any case M. Isvolsky will, upon this occasion, receive a particularly friendly welcome at the hands of his (sic) Western neighbour, especially since Russian diplomacy has long become convinced that nothing lies further from Germany's intentions that the ambitious scheme of arrogating to herself a predominant position in Europe. But Germany, for her part, cannot concede to England a position of this kind, and Austria and Russia will concur with Germany in this view."

BY THE WAY.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

When wireless telephony had become an accomplished fact, the blase human mind, refusing to be surprised by any fresh invention of this marvellous age, looked forward with an assurance that amounted to indifference to the time when wireless telephony should follow in the wake. More than once it has been announced that the problem had been solved, but each time the announcement was premature. Now, however, M.M. Colin Jeance and Mercier really seem to have achieved success. They can talk from Paris to Dieppe "with ease and certainty." There could be no doubt that the invention was bound to come, but as to its practical application to every day life there may be some scepticism. New inventions have a way of soon finding their proper levels. They do not sweep all competitors out of the field, as was fondly imagined would be the case. Gas still flourishes, is spite of electric light, and in some places has actually driven the incoming stranger out of the field. Wireless telegraphy has shown its value, but there is no sign of it superseding the cables. In the same way wireless telephony may be infinitely valuable in time of war and under such special conditions, but we question whether it will come into use between the house keeper and her greengrocer, for instance.

BITS OF THE VILLAGE GREEN.

One of the most curious features of life on this terrestrial globe is the extreme conservatism of the human mind. The Bethlehem shepherd continues to use his sling as he did three thousand years ago, the Egyptian adheres to his primeval, creaking, and decaying water-wheels, and the British landowner whose fields border on the village green continues to do his best to abstract parts of that green. This will come as a revelation to most people. We fondly imagined that the playful habit of appropriating common lands was a necessary accompaniment of Tudor times, and of the general upheaval in land tenure produced by the dissolution of the monasteries. We knew, of course, that Epping Forest was deprived of half its acreage by landgrabbers in the middle of last century, but a forest is a different thing from a village common. However, the Commons and Footpath Preservation Society, of whose truthfulness there can be no question, state that within the last two years three hundred and twenty-five cases of attempted filching of village greens and commons have been brought to their notice, and they believe that, were the existence of their society more widely known, the number would have been increased. Here then is a society which deserves not only to be known but to be materially helped. The maintenance of footpaths, a more important thing now than before motors began to make the roads dusty and odoriferous, also comes within the purview of this excellent society.

BURGESS AND THE TIDES.

We hate to see pluck defeated. Our hearts went out to Pietri Dorando, or Dorando Pietri, when he just failed to win the Marathon race after running gamely for twenty-six miles, and we feel a personal animus against the strong tides that sweeped past Cape Grisnez for once more baffling Burgess in his splendid efforts to swim the Channel. Other swimmers have failed from minor causes. The salt water blinds their eyes, they turn sea-sick or cold cramps their limbs; but Burgess was beaten by mightie agencies—the tides themselves, and the unlucky west wind that gave an unwelcome impetus to the flood and held up the ebb tide, landing the swimmer among a maze of shallows and sandbanks. That he was able to climb up the side of the tug unaided after ploughing his way through the water for nearly twenty-three hours shows the immense capabilities of the man. Twenty-three minutes is quite enough for the average visitor to the seaside. This attempt must also be underlined with red ink in that Burgess set out on his task when other swimmers judged the conditions to be too severe. More than this, he ran considerable personal risk by sticking to his werk in a fog, and was surrounded by blowing of sirens from an unusual number of vessels passing through the Straits.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

It is with satisfaction that this country will receive the voting by the Belgian Chamber of the Treaty of Annexation by which the Congo becomes a Belgian colony. The debate has been long and wearisome. It is a relief to all that a definite and, we may hope, satisfactory end should be put to the business. The Domaine de la Couronne, the private cesspool of that ornament of monarchy Leopold II., has been suppressed, and we need not concern ourselves with the financial "quid pro quo" which that extremely astute old gentleman has exacted in return. What is important is that there is now a real chance for the Congo to work out its own salvation under Belgium's guidance. In her new task that country will have the sympathetic encouragement of the signatory Powers, not one of whom has any desire to meddle with the Congo so long as what has been a disgrace to civilisation is remedied and reformed. It is a heavy burden that Belgium has shouldered; the honour of the country and its security from outside interference depend upon a power to rise to a great occasion. The mission of civilisation has to be fulfiled before any return on a forced investment can be lookod for. Belgium will probably regard the new situation very soberly. For our part, we must regard it not without anxiety, though with relief and hope.

COLONEL DÆDALUS KROUGLIK.

Really it would seem that people have imagined a vain thing and excited themselves foolishly enough over the exploits of Zeppelin, Wilbur Wright, Delagrange, or Capper. What is mere, all the efforts of the twentieth century in the mad search for the secret of flight have been supremely silly. Dædalus and Icarus, who lived before our era began were right. All their successors have been wrong. They went to Nature, where alone the secret is hidden, and if only the wax had not been melted in the sun when Icarus tried the fabulous wings we should all have been flying over since. Such at least is the impression created in our minds by an astounding telegram from the Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," who suggests that if Colonel Krouglik's promises are fulfilled that military engineer has "definitely solved the problem of aerial flight" by taking wings of tin unto himself. The whole thing reads like the veriest fable. But the "Times" correspondent seems sufficiently impressed by such proofs as have already been given by Colonel Krouglik to take his invention quite seriously. "The inventar is confident of his ability to produce a machine which will fly by the muscular power of the rider." So was Dædalus. Who lives will see. But we cannot say that the notion of pairs of wings for personal use makes the era of human flight much more attractive to us then that of aeroplanes and dirigibles.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautaful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

TRANSMUTATION OF ELEMENTS.

The study of radium has led to the belief that one element may, by the disintegration of its atoms, be transformed into another. In their ultimate analysis the elements are thought to differ from each other only in the number of electrons in their atoms. Hence it is conceivable that an atom containing a larger number of these ultimate corpuscles may, in breaking up, give rise to smaller groups, that is, to elements of smaller atomic weights. The larger groups of electrons which constitute the atoms of radium break up into the smaller groups which characterise the atoms of helium. And if radium thus changes into helium, then, since all atoms are merely groups of electrons, any element might be expected to give rise by disintegration to any other of lesser atomic weight.

CAN COPPER CHANGE INTO LITHIUM.

And recently Sir Wm. Ramsay startled the scientific world by the announcement that copper could be changed into the metals of the alkalis by the action of radium. After passing the emanations of radium into a solution of a copper salt, Ramsay found traces of potassium, sodium, and lithium present. He inferred that these were the result of the action of the radium on the copper. Mdme. Curie has tried to repeat these experiments, but has failed to show that any of these elements are actually produced. Lithium is by no means a common element, and yet it is pointed out that it is extremely difficult to obtain any chemical reagent free from it. Even distilled water was found to contain traces. When very great care was taken to free all the reagents used from lithium it was found impossible to demonstrate its presence in the copper solution acted on by radium.

FLOATING ISLAND ON JUPITER.

For many years astronomers have had under observation a spot on the planet Jupiter. In proportion to the size of the planet it is as large as Australia relatively to our globe. The eminent French astronomer, M. Camille Flammarion says: "The discussion of a large number of observations leads us to see in it a sort of continent in the making, a scoria recently ejected from the mobile and still liquid and heated surface of the giant Jupiter." The patch, however, oscillates perceptibly, and appears to be a floating island.

A HINT FOR GEOLOGISTS.

In this first solidification of the surface of the planet Jupiter there is perhaps a hint for the geologist, the suggestion of an explanation of the origin of our oldest known rocks. Attention has been recently called to these foundations of our land by the publication of the geological survey memoir of the North-West Highlands. In the region there described extending from Cape Wrath to Skye, is found the largest exposure of these our oldest Roman rocks. Their precise mode of origin has long been a puzzle, and a matter of difference of opinion among geologists. Perhaps we see in them the remnants of the first solidification of a liquid globe.

A GEOLOGICAL LOST ATLANTIS.

On the top of these old strata lie a series of red sandstones and conglomerates. In spite of the total absence of characteristic fossils, Hugh Miller, with a certain amount of reserve, classed them as old red sandstone. They are now known to be vastly older, older than the earliest Cambrian strata of Wales, and, in the fact, the oldest rocks of our country expect the archæan, on which they rest. Being of sedimentary origin they point to the former existence of land to the north-west from which the sands and gravels forming them were derived. The second course in the building of the North-West Highlands is formed of the ruins of this venerable vanished continent.

SPANGLES ON OAK LEAVES.

The present is a favourable time of year for the observation of a curious phenomenon of the oak tree. The under sides of a large number of the leaves are now found to be studded with numerous little excrescences—flat or cushion-shaped bodies—sometimes amounting to hundreds on a single leaf. These are known as spangles, and are of a similar nature to the familiar oak apples. That is to say, they are abnormal growths caused by the action of insects. Each one contains either an egg or young grub. The fact that different species of insects produce such varied results on the same tree as oak-apples, marble-galls, artichoke galls, various shapes of spangles, etc., is one of the greatest mysteries of gall growths, and one which seems to defy explanation.

ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.

By and by these spangles will fall from the trees, and may be found thickly scattered on the ground. The fallen spangle continues to grow and when further development is accomplished a fly emerges. When this fly punctures the oak and lays an egg, quite a different result follows from that which accompanied its own development. Instead of spangles round growths known as currant-galls take place. The flies developed from these currant-galls produce spangles. So the process goes, on one generation producing spangles and the other currant-galls. The flies themselves also differ and were formerly classed as different species. In one generation only females are produced. We have here an interesting example of what geologists call "alternation of generations."

WITCHES' BROOMS ARE GALLS.

That curious growth so often seen on the birch, and less frequently on many other species, and known as witches' brooms, seems to be of the nature of a gall. That is to say, it is an abnormal growth caused by the presence of some organism. In a recent communication to the "Journal of Botany," Mr. J. Saunders deals with the witches' brooms of the South Midlands. The exciting cause in most cases is found to be some species of fungus. Thus, in the case of the brooms of spruce fir, the exciting cause was found to be a species of puccinia. In other trees it was exoascus.

MILITARY BALLOONING IN JAPAN.

It is well known that up to the time of the Russo-Japanese war, military ballooning was organised in a somewhat rudimentary fashion in the Japanese army. During the siege of Port Arthur the two adversaries made a frequent and successful use of strategic observations, which were carried out in balloons. It appears that Japan is to take up the question of military ballooning from now on recognising the great services which this will render for the army, and the latter will no doubt be equipped with an aerostatic corps analogous to the ones which the other leading armies employ. A special commission was sent not long since from Japan to Europe in order to observe the organisation and material of the different armies and to become familiar with the different features of ascensions and handling of balloons. At present this commission is in Germany, where it has been for some time past. It has already purchased two balloons in that country and these will no doubt be employed for military use rather than for sporting purposes, although the latter may also find a development in Japan before long.

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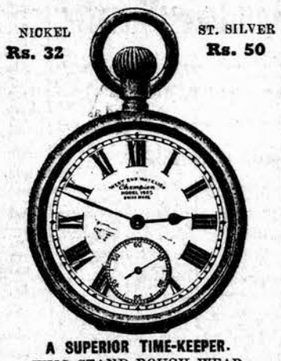

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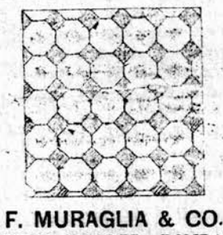

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
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Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS
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Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects, and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*
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DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*
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JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	85 3/4		5/16
do. Rentes ...	96 3/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 7/8		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	63 3/3	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 13/16	unchgd	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/8		
do. in New York ...	51 5/8		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·13		
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·41		1/4
do. do. do. New York	4·85 1/2	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since 28th May	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight	1 5/8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4		
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d.

*Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.

Bar Gold.—77/10½.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay... ... ... £ 100,000
Gold ... ... £ 30,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ... ...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Firmer
Total Sales 3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... ... nil
Mid-Americans ... ...5·47—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ...7 5/8+1/16

Future Delivery Prices:—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·84	4·78	4·73	4·70	4·70
—08	—08	—08	—08	—08
F.-M.	**Mar-Apl.**	**Apl-May.**		**May-June.**
4·71	4·72	4·73		4·74
—07	—07	—07		—07

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 30,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... 17,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... nil „
do. to Continent ... ... 4,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·40—10

Futures—Month of Oct. 3·77—07 } Declined owing to unfavourable Cables, and to weakness Southern Spot Market and to increased offerings.

Do. do. Dec. 3·33—10

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 2/16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·74—08
Do. do. Dec. 8·65—08.
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London ... ...11,740 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...129,000 „
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...14,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent ...21,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 241,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports 127,000 „

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 480lbs. ex-ship—25 3/4 April-May—London—Sellers.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore, 47 3/4 Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed:—

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber, 4s. 2d.—Dear.

SKIN SALES.

Sheepskin sales closed to-day.
Total sold 1,014,000 Good demand,
Madras Prime, 2d. higher.
Madras Medium, 1d. to 1½d. higher.
Madras Common, ½d. to 1d. higher.
Bombay at last Sales' rates.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [12TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Rupees ...	5,500	Lamco ...	P Valjee
2 Bundles Rs.	4,000	Mahomerab	H S Shoosh-tary.

All markets closed for Parsi New Year's Holidays.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	870 bales.
Wheat	17,011 cwts.
Linseed	1,283 „
Rapeseed	10 „
Gingellyseed	10 „
Poppyseed	663 „
Groundnuts	115 „
Castorseed	3,268 „
Rice	3,977 „
Myrabollams	30 „
Cottonseed	680 „
Mowraseed	584 „
Gram	2,292 „
Joowar	219 „
Maize	nil „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.] [BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85 3-4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	98 3-4		1-8
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3-4		
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 7-16	1/16	
Bar Silver in London ...	23 13-16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7-8		
Do. in New York ...	51 5-8		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13 1-2		1-2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·40 3-4		1-4
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 5-8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1-2		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1-4		
Do. 6 Months Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1-8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		7-8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ... £150,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 13-16d.

Mails:—

The Bombay Mails of 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 10th instant.

*Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.

Bar Gold 77 10 1-4.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ... ... Quiet but steady.
Futures ... ... Firm.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 4,000 Bales.*
Sold on Speculation and for Export. 200 „
Imports ... ... 4,050 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·44—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... „ 7 5/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·86	4·80	4·75	4·73	4·73
+02	+02	+02	+03	+03
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April**	**Apl.-May.**		**May-June.**
4·74	4·76	4·77		4·77
+03	+04	+04		+03

* Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ... ...21,000 bales.
Do. do. last year. ... ...22,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ... ... 1,000 „
Do. to Continent... ... ... 7,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·40 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct. 8·30—03 } Advanced early on bullish weekend figures and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

Do. do. Dec. 8·61—02

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 3-16
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·73—01.
Do. do. Dec. 8·64—01.
Closing Tone of Spot—Irregular.
Cotton Stock in London:—
„ Total *Visible Supply* 1,310,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian 154,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight ... ... 250,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	48,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	...
„	Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	47,000 „
„	Actual Exports	4,000 „
„	Week's Imports	13,000 „
„	Stock	334,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	500 „
„	Sold on Speculation	...
„	Sold for Exportation	100 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	500 „
„	Actual Exports	900 „
„	Week's Imports	1,000 „
„	Stocks	11,000 „
Afloat	Americans	40,000 „
„	Indian	5,000 „

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 3/4 Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Value.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 3-4 Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6 1/4 unchgd.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras... 1,135
Bangalore Bank... ... ... *Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk... 100
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 *Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 c/o Pref. 1st Jan.July... ... 198
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ... 1,050
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ... 1,000
Carnatic ... ... *Buyers* 525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares... *Buyer* 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)... *Buyers* 38
Coral 170
Jamalamudugu Press 490
Madras United S. W. & M. 2,800
Madura 150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ... *nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.) 550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... 104
Tinnevelly 500
Tirupur Press 450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. *Buyers* 50
Burma Investments 14
Burmah Oil Coy. ... ... 82s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 c/o Loan (1911) *Sellers* 100
Ditto ditto 4 c/o Loan (1913) *Sellers* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) ...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ... 950
Ditto ditto (1909) ... 1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares *Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. „ ... *Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ... 9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ... *Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... *Sellers* 15s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ... ... 20s.
Indian Aluminium ... ... *Seller* 90
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Deb. 90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ... *Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. *Seller* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ... *Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways ... ...*nom* 6¼
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs ... 4/97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (15s. paid) ...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...96
Massey and Co. (Ord.) 125
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. 103
Mysore Chromium ... ... *nom*
New Mysore Manganese ... ...22s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.) 100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910... *Sellers* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. *Seller* 97-8
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs, *Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ... 11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ... 65
Ramnad Rai Sterling 5 per cent £100
Rangoon Oil 70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds £ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) 130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. *Sellers* 107
South Indian Railway Debentures £122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ... £101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ... 50
Shell Transport and Trading Company *nil.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference £ 9¼
Shimoga Manganese ... ... *Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent Cum. Pref. 108
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ... 93
United Coffee Growers 50
Vizianagram Mining ... ... 26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	...18s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 6s.
Do. 10 c/o Preference, fully paid	...14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 9s.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 7s.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid) ...	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (16s. 6d. paid) ...	... 2s. 3d.
Glenrock	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 4s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (10s. paid) ...	... 1/d.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid) ...	... 1s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...21s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...37s. 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (2s. 6d. paid) ...	... 3d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... 9s.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 9d.
Mysore Wynaad (10s. paid) ...	... 9d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	... *Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	...23s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 13s.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 23s.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 1s. 6d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	*Sellers* Rs. 3-12
Topaldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	*Nom.*

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,509
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1½ „	68½ / 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£10	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	182
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co	250	250	15½	615
Bombay United...	240	240	20	500
Century ...	500	500	50	375
Central India...	500	500	85	1,715
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,132
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	230
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	101
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	965
David ...	250	250	20	330
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress ...	500	500	25	200
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,430
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Balloughs	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	150½
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	740
Leopold ...	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,225½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025½
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	202
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	695
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	930
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	595
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	100	xd 1,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,170
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,315
Textile	500	500	30	xd 1,165
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co. ...	100	100		xd 359
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	130
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10,800
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	625	82½	x 2,680
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	160
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	140
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nill.	29
Bombay Flon Mill...	500	500	40	885
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250	p. c. 6	336½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 290
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurmachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co....	100	100	10	122
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	il.	125
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 13½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	480
Shirinjear	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Synd'cate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ...	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£ 15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dis. 12 / 50
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City ...	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	500	500	35	xd 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	11½	135
Khangaum	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	25	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	280
N w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Montfussil Co ...	400	400	50	655
New Berar	500	500	40	530
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Osmri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	1,000	140	1,400
Sind	400	400	35	480
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld. ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,040
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	565
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „	114
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 „	xd 422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd 104

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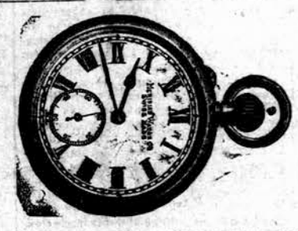

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